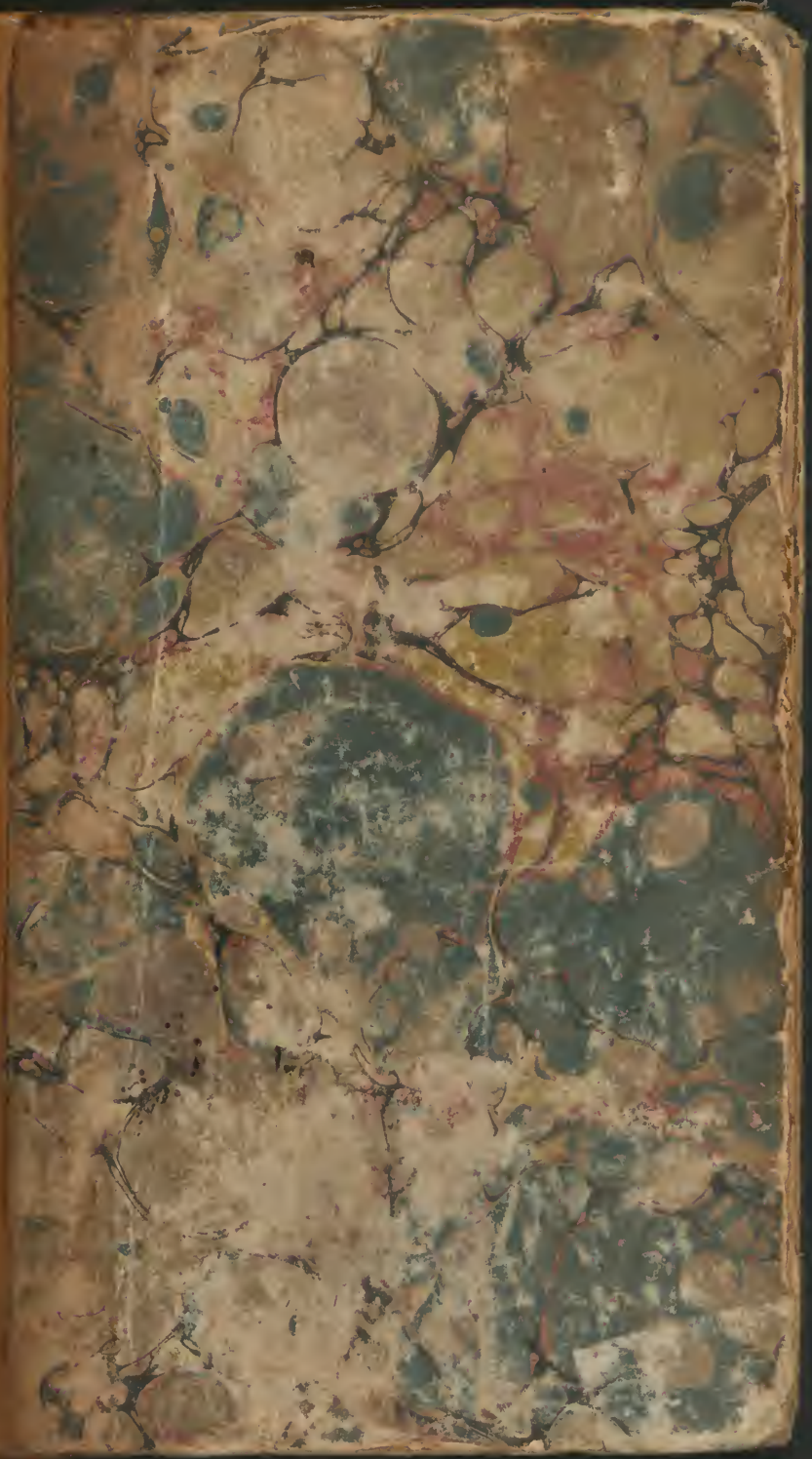

Observations from Dr. Duncan's Lectures on the Practice of Medicine

— by —

Jno. S. Thompson

in the Years

— 1789 & 1790. —

Lecture 1st

Gentlemen

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] not be [illegible].

[illegible] useful
[illegible] authors, we may [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] the results
[illegible] experience [illegible] [illegible] tions.
But at the same time it is by no means to
[illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] is
[illegible] or [illegible].

While catalogues therefore of authors are
[illegible] it must be matter of consequence to
young students to be [illegible] with those [illegible] from whose writings they may obtain
most comprehensive [illegible]
in every branch. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Reading [illegible] most [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
this defect [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] those [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the most interesting [illegible] and the
most important [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] it is my intention [illegible] to point

[illegible] of those [illegible] it is so
[illegible] and [illegible]
different [illegible] shows the frogs and [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible]
In this, [illegible] the [illegible] such [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the
[illegible] and all mention those authors
[illegible] the most consistent [illegible]
[illegible] particular [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] and copying for their [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] problem. [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible]

At the same time [illegible] no man of [illegible]
[illegible] who [illegible] not [illegible]
[illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] by the
[illegible] their contin; or not [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] for [illegible] which
however in [illegible] or not [illegible]

[illegible] man allowing many of the most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

after the Ancients had, [illegible] of
[illegible] and [illegible] mention somewhere,
[illegible] brought forth
[illegible] the real [illegible] of others
for [illegible] judicious [illegible] observations in these
[illegible] and therefore the first and principal point to be
[illegible] is generous.

If it is [illegible] [illegible] to be considered
[illegible] sufficiently [illegible]
[illegible] to the [illegible] of every [illegible] practitioner.
[illegible] be considered as the first valuable
system after the revival of Literature.
From his long and [illegible] practice, it may
reasonably be supposed that he [illegible] with many useful [illegible] observations;
[illegible] is principally valuable for the [illegible]
which [illegible] from ancient [illegible]. This
[illegible] acquainted with the medical [illegible]
of the Greeks and Romans, he was [illegible] master
of [illegible] the intermediate ages. And if you wish to
understand the controversies which for a long
time subsisted between the [illegible] and
the Chymists, you will from his Works
find the best view of it. While at the same
time, his [illegible] to be considered as [illegible]
the Philosophy as well as the [illegible] of
[illegible] which he [illegible]. He [illegible]

[illegible]

Hoffman. He, tho' [illegible] ominous Writer, and has [illegible] many different subjects, so little connected with each other, that the laborious Student in his [illegible] Pieces is [illegible].

[illegible] necessary [illegible] for us in favor of the Rational System, than that, consider it to be upon the whole, the best system of Moral Philosophy, [illegible] bestow upon it the attention and [illegible] your time will be, by no means, misspent. I may also mention, that you have access to the most valuable part of it in a single volume, which has lately been published at St. Louis, which I am lately published. After what is said however on of the different views which are given, you will not suppose that I would wish you to confine your attention to any one particular System. Tho' that of Hoffman be, by no means, considered as without [illegible] imperfections. —

Much advantage may be gained from comparing with his Sentiments, the Thoughts of other great Masters, on the same subject. And that

[illegible] I have [illegible] upon [illegible]
unprejudiced, and seeking in every
respect [illegible] yet [illegible] the
[illegible] which [illegible] recommend to your [illegible]
[illegible] books which [illegible] both
on the Theory & Practice of Physic,
[illegible] judicious observations [illegible] to be found.
but from a critical review of his [illegible]
Writings you must have recourse to the
commentaries of Van Swieten & his [illegible]
[illegible]; where you will also find a distinct
[illegible] of the gentle part of the improvements
and improvements made in Practice in
modern times. And altho' a [illegible] and [illegible]
ingenious & [illegible] practical Work, either in the
original or Translation, but [illegible] the
published at Edinburgh which is much
more correct than the London Edition, and
[illegible] be too much recommended to those
who are beginning to study Medicine.
While Van Swieten [illegible] gives us
a more useful & complete View of Boerhaave's
Practice; Haller has best [illegible]
Elementa on the Theoretical part of Physic,
under the title of Medicina [illegible]

published a very excellent Commentary upon Boerhaave himself, and in Notes he has superadded, from other conclusions drawn from the Experiments then made. —

Since that however, his Commentaries on the Institutions have been greatly enlarged, and therefore it is meet, that the Work now mentioned should accompany his Elements of Physiology, that the Student may have recourse to a comprehensive view of this in the Dispensatory. —

[illegible] I must also take notice that during his present century, our always eminent Physicians have flourished in Britain, whose Writings will deserve the most useful perusal. In all the Lists of the Dead, I may mention an Author, who is superior to any, is inferior to none; I mean Dr Cullen the Professor of Edinburgh, who is not indeed strictly to be considered as a Systematic, yet in the course of his different Works, he has treated of almost every Disease. Of the various editions of his Works, one is the best, published at Leyden,

are given a very complete history [illegible] under the direction of Dr. Boerhaave, and he says of an [illegible] with very [illegible] found with; while at the same time accuracy of observation and propriety of practice with respect to each disease, is such as to merit particular attention.

In our own time there are several instances still living, that in some are worth recommending; namely Lind, Pringle & Cleghorn. The first treats indeed only of a few practical subjects; but these are of the most interesting nature, and well deserve particular attention; for all who have written within such a compass, but a more ample pursuit would be a very difficult task. —

In the Methodical Introduction of Dr. Macbride we have a work which treats more extensively both of Theory & Practice. [illegible] from considering it as an excellent [illegible] [illegible] it will deserve your attention and perusal. —

I would strongly make the same observations with regard to the First Lines of Dr. Cullen; even after the publication of those volumes,

still retained, but as far as they go, they are amongst the best, both in his opinion, and practice. —

Let me also recommend to your perusal, the work of the Elements of Practice, published by the late Dr. Cullen; it must indeed be viewed as a fragment of an intended work, yet its merit is such as must make us regret that the hand of death, which prevented the completion of it, should so early have arrested the author. Nothing, indeed, of those also of other medical authors at this place is to be had from the Inaugural Dissertations of students. Great merit is often due to the student in these, yet in those which treat of practical subjects, the most interesting observations must necessarily be derived from some other source; and indeed those works are usually valuable as they contain the principal practice of some Professor or other. —

[illegible] assertions [illegible] of course in the least by all you [illegible]

[illegible] publications. But you will find judicious and useful observations on every Disease in the Medical Lectures published by Dr. Mosley. In the Transactions of Edinburgh, many judicious Observations may be found ~~on the~~ on the Subject both of a Practical and Speculative Nature.

From these different Authors, much useful Information concerning almost every Particular both in the Theory and Practice of Medicine, may be obtained. In [illegible] all of them however is one [illegible] Information in Practice [illegible] Intended to, that is, the accounts of the Sections in Morbid Cases. — On this Subject the great Work of Morgagni, De Causis et Sedibus Morborum, per Anatomen indagatis, is above all claims attention. A Number of his Dissections are truly curious, while at the same time he has described them with the utmost accuracy and precision, both the Symptoms of the Patient while alive & Appearances after Death. —

Both the histories deserve highly in this respect, and may be learned from the Histories of Sydenham, Heberden, & Willan. Heberden enjoys the advantage of giving short and concise views. An Essay on Poisons (Infection) he also gives, other of almost every other eminent Naturalist, and the whole are arranged & digested with very great Judgment.

The practical Authors already mentioned have followed very different Orders, & each indeed has followed a method in some measure peculiar to himself. Willan must have treated of the principal genera, yet he has chosen to give a complete view of all the Genera to which the Tribe is subject; or to arrange those already treated of in such a manner as to point out strictly their relation & difference. Mr Wilson since done with great Accuracy in the Vegetable Kingdom, and has often been hinted at with regard to diseases; the very latest, however none ever attempted an Nosological System, the advantages of which would be very great, nay almost total, sufficient for a Young

[illegible] Medicine
[illegible] recommend to your perusal
[illegible] a few Writers
[illegible] Subject, in my opinion most
[illegible] to be here upon we can [illegible] from
[illegible] Diseases which are called [illegible]
[illegible] Diy. - But to the view of Nosology
these as far as it yet goes, I must first +
[illegible] recommend to you, Cullen on the
Nosologia Methodica of Diseases. There is great difference between
the first and last editions. The best I have
seen is that printed at Edinburgh in 4to
in 1781. Besides the full account it contains
of the Species, Genera, & Diseases
throughout replete with useful Practical Ob-
servations. But altho' I recommend Mr Cullen's,
which was the first, as being still the best
Book upon the Subject, yet I would also
strongly recommend to you, the Genera Nosologia Methodica of Dr Cullen. In the
latest Edition, you have a Collection of De-
finitions of the Genera of Diseases given
by all other Nosologists; & he has also
given more just & accurate Definitions, of
his own, than any former Writer, on that Subject

that he has been long and [illegible] on the practice, either with respect to [illegible] or specific. This [illegible] from the [illegible] part of the greatest [illegible] of changes, and in [illegible] particularly in [illegible], as pointing out the variety of [illegible] which some diseases assuming from different remote causes, will require. A circumstance to which the cautious practitioner will employ an attentive attention.

I am far from imagining that it will be in the power of any [illegible] of medicine, or [illegible] attention & personal [illegible], different [illegible] now mentioned, during the course of a liberal profession, I mark them out merely as what I think some merit deserve your first attention, in the study of theory & practice of Medicine. And as far as you have leisure to consult them, either now or hereafter, you will, in many respects find advantage from reading them, rather together than separately, i.e. consult what has been said by each on the same subject. By this means, & by [illegible] comparison of their different sentiments, you will have the best chance of arriving at

[illegible] in your own minds, the important facts which you will find in the greatest Number of Practical Books. But this I consider those mentioned now as the best Elementary Examples for young Men you can have from them the opinions received. — Many others who have written Systems on the Theory & practice of Medicine, must be mentioned to you, & I would desire your attention, besides, from, very particular in Physiology, and there is almost no Disease which has not been partially treated of, by particular Writers. —

[illegible]

[illegible] I prefer [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of great [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] merit. so that those who [illegible] [illegible] the spirit [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the views of [illegible] [illegible] to be had in [illegible] any particular subject. —

With these Observations [illegible] [illegible] Lectures, [illegible] may be consulted with the greatest advantage in the Study of the Theory & Practice of Medicine, I conclude the preliminary part of my Lectures. And for the [illegible] [illegible] Plan which I shall hereafter follow, I may refer you entirely to the Heads of Lectures, published as a Text Book. —

I may [illegible] know that my Labours [illegible] [illegible] calculated for the use of those who are beginning the Study of Medicine, yet I hope that to all who favour me with their Attendance, it may be productive of some pleasure and instruction. —

I am conscious of the arduous nature of the task I have undertaken; yet at the same time, I am satisfied that I am not alone to blame, if Students of every Rank who bestow proper Attention do not derive from them [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and I flatter myself with the [illegible] [illegible] who are attentive hearers in this place,

when afterwards engaged in practice, will
have some pleasure and satisfaction in re-
flecting, that during their stay at Edinburgh
for medical instruction, they did not neglect
that opportunity of improvement which it
then offered.

Order 1st. Humoralia or Effusion of Fluids into Cavities.

This Order of the Nosology is divided into Effusions of Fluids into cavities for the various purposes of Nature; and when Fluids are poured into these cavities not intended by nature to receive them, & effusions of this kind will induce various morbid Affections which compose this Order of Diseases.

Genus 1st. Anasarca.

This Affection has received different appellations & different descriptions, but the distinct & rational appellation arises from the different stages of the Disease. Anasarca is a Dropsy of the cellular membrane either confined to a particular part, or diffused over the whole Body. It comprehends and it is the Hydrophlegmatia which the radical distinct disease from the other is a valetudinarian. When the affection is local, the complaint is generally less, may

not be proper; but where Bile is effused in a morbid Degree, it may as well be termed Phlegmasia as Lecorrhœa. Nor do we think that Mr. Laurie made a very improper distinction by making these two distinct genera. —

Symptoms. In giving an account of the symptoms in Phlegmasia, I shall mention those occurring where the affection is general.

The first symptom which takes place, if it does not proceed from a local inflammation, is a diminution of the urine, and it is not in proportion to the quantity of fluid taken in; this is accompanied with slight swelling about the feet and ankles, particularly at night, & especially if the patient has walked much the day before, but generally disappears in the morning. These swellings soon advance upon the legs, the urine is disposed to assume a dark, & sometimes a fiery colour. —

As the swelling advances, respiration becomes affected. There is a remarkable paleness & transparency on the surface of the body; the skin becomes dry, & in some measure less sensible; the pulse diminishes to

the touch, yet the thermometer seems still to be preternatural. The patient gradually loses his strength, & becomes inactive; his thirst increases, & his appetite diminishes. A troublesome cough comes on, without copious Expectoration; the cough is most severe when the patient lies, in an horizontal posture; his sleep when occurring is not refreshing; at length the Dyspnœa becomes so difficult, that he can breath only in an horizontal posture; his pulse now becomes more frequent and irregular, and a retchings occurs, & deliquium animi frequently ensues. —

Tho this is the common progress of the disease; yet sometimes it terminates in recovery, & sometimes in death. —

The termination of this Disease in Death, happens chiefly from an affection of the vital functions, as difficulty of respiration, & circulation thro' the Lungs; it is not always connected with the swelling of aspect obvious on the recto of the 3d, but that quantity of Serum in the cellular substance of the Lungs, for obvious reasons, is sometimes very small.

when the respiration and circulation are not affected, and vice versa. The secretions especially urine, are at a time diminished, yet the pulse, the blood, & little affected, at least generally speaking so considerably. It is singular that tho the flint is considerable, the cough is seldom so, till the occurrence of fever.

The state of the skin is seldom so, and the sensation being in most cases unimpaired, the heat in the quantity of urine is greater than healthy, but as the disease advances, the urine diminishes in quantity, and near the end it is scarcely either natural, or secreted, in the latter instance increase from drinking much liquid, which is not a rare occurrence.

Diagnosis. From the history of the affection, there can be little difficulty in determining the character of the disease. The principal matters which we distinguish from other affections of nature are these

1st. Recollects pain, fixed on the side, or in the loins in the extremities.

2d. A considerable degree of fever.

3. An affection in the Discharge of the Urine — &c.

4. A Difficulty of Breathing. —

When these symptoms are combined, there can be no Danger of confounding this Disease with any other. But as [illegible] [illegible] occur with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] &c. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Tumour, Abdominal Tumour, [illegible], &c. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] may accompany it.

It is sometimes taken for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Pregnancy, or [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] resembles like places, which require a different Treatment from Ascites; & the Distinction may be made by attending to the Swelling of the Abdomen, Absence of the Menstrual Discharge, Quickening of the Child, & other Symptoms of Pregnancy. —

[illegible] are [illegible] Swellings occurring in [illegible] [illegible], where there is [illegible] in Dropsy & [illegible], [illegible] may be distinguished by attending to [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible], & these [illegible] accompanied with any Scarcity of Urine. —

An effusion of the watery kind occurs in

in the upper dependent parts, and the consequence of inflammation, and requires the treatment. Under Ecchymosis likewise occur, which are easily distinguished by the bluish, or green, & circumscribed appearance. —

Sometimes swellings take place, under the Name of Ecchymosis, from the Effusion of Blood into the cellular Membrane, but these are distinguished by their colour. In general, all swellings attending bruises may be distinguished by the colour, the blood effused is generally in a state of degeneracy; but if the colour be natural, the swelling may be known by its being in Strangulations.

The appearance in Emphysema resembles that in anasarca; but where there is a collection of air there is no scarcity of urine, or increase of thirst; resists the touch, leaves dents, depending on strata more elastic, and have a crackling sound.

Sometimes swellings resembling anasarca are caused by an accumulation of water in the cellular Membrane. But at doe not give the pitting on pressure. Ch. Hardness, besides that it is more radical in its progress, and does not set in on changing posture; therefore is little dangerous, and takes more time.

Predisposition, is commonly found in the robust & healthy constitution; where as in Amasarcous, or lingy are met with in spare and meagre habits.

Remote causes. Anasarca may occur at any period of life, but more generally in those advanced in years, especially when past 50. It is more frequent in females than in males, which probably depends on constitution, and mode of life, which then more exhausting; this constitutes the Leucophlegmatic temperament. It is sometimes hereditary & congenital. It is observed to attack those addicted to sedentary employments, those drinking much spirituous liquors, & those who have been much purged; & it may also arise from salivation. In such cases, the dropsical cases may occur without any exciting cause; but with Habit, there mostly occurs some particular accident.

Exciting causes. Some of the formerly are exciting cause; than an obstruction of accustomed Evacuations. In this Habit it occurs from a suppression of the Menses, Lochia or Hemorrhage. Sometimes, the checking of such Evacuations, in particular remedies, have given rise to it; although we

sweating by the Bark & the alternative
Tincture of Opium; and more frequently
it proceeds from causes checking the Respira-
tion & Urine. It is frequently caused by check-
ing the first, from exposure to cold, or by cold
drink, operating on the extreme Vessels. But
Obstructions to the return of the venous Blood
is a more frequent cause. —

Prognosis. This is more favorable, than
otherwise if we take the Disease in time.
It has often a natural Termination in
Health, without the Aid of Medicine; as from
a natural Diarrhea, or Sweat, and sometimes
from an uncommon Discharge from
the Bowels. In general those Patients
have the best Chance, whose Appetite has
been least impaired, and whose quantity
of Urine is in proportion to the Liquor, is
of a clear Appearance. In consequence of
Rupture from Distention, often precedes
a gangrene and Bad Ulcers, and these Ulcers
sometimes cause a Cure. Where the Patient
is most subject to relapse, the Prognosis is
most unfavorable. Great Thirst, Difficulty
of Breathing which is often greater than we
can suppose he can be to bear and, when

when it attacks those exhausted by preceding
Diseases, are all unfavorable. But the most
certain Judgment may be drawn from an
attention to Causes, & if transitory, as
in some to cold, we may hope for Recovery
but if from chronicity, we have great reason
to expect Danger; tho' some may live many
years in this Way, & after all, die of some
other Disease. Every symptom tho' ever
so slight, should be attended to, there is no
instance we should think trifling, the most
powerful means may be often insufficient.
Dissections. From this Office are learned,
what suspected [illegible]
in general. In the Waterings [illegible]
there are instances of [illegible]
fold, tho' few cases have occurred without Ana-
sarcous, as often Obstructions & Scirrhus
have been found combined. — When it arises
from obstructed perspiration, seldom have in
these cases found any morbid affections of
the other Viscera. — The Water is commonly
found in the Cellular Membrane, but from
long continuance it may be ~~found~~ effused
into other Cavities. The Water is found to
contain little coagulable Matter. The Blood

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible] hopes; but in this disease, these hopes are much diminished, & retained from action. But by other circumstances, it would seem, that their power of action is in proportion to the demand made on the system. As the Blood in this disease, is already full of this serum, there is [illegible] occasion for it. Thus, it appears from the remote causes, that an increased Exhalation, and a diminished absorption, are the consequences; and thus we account for the production of all the remote causes. But unless we admit a Rupture of the Lymphatics, & that from a great Branch, there is no apprehension of immediate hopes, because in fact, prudence & [illegible] will counteract this; hence by an increased Exhalation, & want of proper absorption, the united action of the remote causes produces a serous effusion into the Cellular Membrane; which constitutes the Proximate cause.

Ratio Symptom: The coldness & tension felt in the Limb, in the Complaint, proceeds from the distension of the Cellular Membrane in consequence of Water deposited in its Cells, which exists in the Cellular Membrane of the Legs, in consequence of the communication of the Cells, & from their expansion, tension, the swelling generally dis-

appears in a morning, from the horizontal position of the patient all night. —

The difficulty of respiration in this Disease is caused by the impeded circulation in the Lungs, arising from the distension of the cells of the Lungs with Water. —

The scarcity of urine is not a symptom of Dropsy, but the effect of the accidents inducing it, & in the progress of the disease, it arises from the Blood being deprived of its serosity. — The first arises from the peculiar parts of the system from the Blood, losing its serosity; and when the demand for absorption is great, the absorbents are incapable of acting, from the great debility induced, & the compression they are exposed to. When a gradual failure of circulation occurs from compression, it will, if not relieved very soon terminate in Death. —

In Anasarca, a natural termination in recovery often happens either by an increased discharge of urine, or by sweat, or chronic Diarrhoea, or by the rupture of the Part; & sometimes a Recovery takes place, when attended with Fever, as it evidently increases the action of the Absorbents. —

Prevention. There is no complaint which should have earlier recourse to prevention than Dropsy; it is one of those diseases which are most easily cured in their incipient state, but when allowed to continue, it resists every remedy.

In preventing the Disease, the great object to be kept in view is to correct the Dispositions in the System by a nourishing Diet & Exercise, & to encourage the Natural Discharges of Perspiration, &c. In when there is any Tendency to a cachectic habit or Temperament, it is necessary to support the Discharge by the Surface, & to avoid exposure to cold & improper Nourishing. Particular attention is to be paid to the State of the Skin, & in case of Scarcity to have recourse to proper remedies. But notwithstanding every precaution the Disease will sometimes come on, & then the Cure must be attempted.

Cure. The general plan of Cure may be referred to two Heads.

I.st The evacuation of Water already effused.

II. The Prevention of fresh accumulation.

The first of these indications may be obtained by two ways.

1st. by actual bleeding from the Calcareous [illegible]

2. The latter may be accomplished by artificial outlets [illegible] which will be easily [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] or.

The second indication, the prevention of fresh accumulation, may be accomplished,

1st By applying a [illegible] of [illegible] in the bowels.

2d. By keeping up a proper discharge by the usual excretories.

3. By [illegible] in artificial outlets, which ought to be continued after the [illegible] disappears, however. And

4th. Lastly, by removing the exciting cause in Diathesis. —

The accomplishment of [illegible] may be expected, by [illegible] the [illegible] —

In the [illegible] means [illegible] [illegible] —

1st. Those which chiefly in strengthening absorption.

2. Remedies which have peculiar tendency to divert from the lymphatic system. And

3. Remedies which have their effects in removing the dyscrasic or lymphatic Diathesis. —

But before we speak of particular remedies; we shall say something of the Regimen. The Ancients recommended the great Temperance, and thought no other treatment necessary; and they give in Histories of cases, where the Disease has been cured by abstinence alone. And this may sometimes prove useful, tho' not done; but in general it will not be found to answer. —

Others recommend a nourishing diet; and indeed we have nothing to fear from the animal and vegetable food, as it assists in strengthening the action of the Absorbents. But so far as confining diet is found to produce Thirst, it will be hurtful, it being commendable to cause as little Thirst as possible. In some cases the Appetite is impaired, & then it

is often dangerous to indulge the patient, especially if greatly subject to vomiting. In some states of drunkenness, patients have a strong propensity for food & then they ought to be indulged in it. —

I should rather advise the use of low diet, still more rarely so with respect to drinking spirits. When this occasions some drink to quench it with the use of different fruits, rather than water, as the latter increases the salivation in the mouth. I would not advise a liberal use of liquids, yet I am inclined to think, they are not so hurtful as many have imagined; & I have no doubt, that many of the diuretics fail for want of proper diluents, & when once the patient has a great discharge from the kidneys, they will be serviceable; but when they do not produce an increase of urine, at least equal to the quantity of drink, they are inadmissible, & may produce bad consequences. —

Dr. Brister recommends for dropsies, which he says have been much better treated, when joined with the use of diluents.

When diuretics are necessary, they are productive of the utmost advantage by

being combined with more stimulant diaphoretics, we must regulate their use by the effects produced, according to the increase of the secretions. & in order to judge more exactly of the proportion, it is advisable to have the quantities of fluids taken in & discharged ascertained by measure. —

In this case the skin is generally dry & cool, hence we must have recourse to warm clothing; flannel shirts, drawers &c. —

Particular Remedies. We shall first treat of those remedies that act by promoting absorption. Friction with dry cloths, this is not so stimulating, as when joined with acid substances, in which case appears great degree of Corporeal warmth, we may have recourse to stimulating ointments, flannel &c. But when we use these friction should not be very great, as they may be apt to vesicate, & may bring on ulcerations & w. prevent their further use. —

Instead of friction we may use lubricating substances, as linseed meal, oil &c. but some objections have been started to this as stopping up the pores but the Advan-

[illegible] friction, & engage the attention of the patient, w.h makes them continue the regimen more regularly than they otherwise would be disposed to do, overbalances the objection.

Compression was recommended by the ancients, but it never can be useful, except in local affections of the lower extremities, w.h seldom occur. It may be used too, where the swelling is great, for fear of a rupture of the tegument, w.h is sometimes apt to take place. —

To promote Absorption, Exercise has been recommended in all ages, by Walking, Sailing, Riding &c. — The air is recommended by Celsus & others, to this is joined the advantage of a fine Saline Atmosphere may act as a stimulus to the absorbent vessels; but this is scarcely to be recommended where the Patient can bear other Exercise; the best perhaps is on Horse back, or in a Carriage; but when it cannot be afforded Walking on Foot, in the open air, may be of service.

Cinchona bark, which has been known to have been adulterated, they may act perhaps by promoting perspiration, and their relief effect by promoting the secretion, especially in recent cases arising from cold. The medicine will be repeated, & action used during the intervals. —

We next treat of those remedies more particularly adapted, to evacuate Water from the Cellular Membrane. These may be divided into Cathartics, Diuretics, & Diaphoretics. —

Tho' Cathartics exhibitate no more than Diuretics, yet where they can be used, they are preferable. —

In America, a variety of Purgatives have been used, the Ancients used the more drastic as Coloquintida, Gamboge, &c but these of late have been much in disuse, & the more frequent are, calomel & Jalap combined; but of all the Cathartics, the best are those that operate at the same time as Diuretics; hence the Cream Tart. has been much used—

When given with bitter, in substance, in bitters joined to Jalap or Rhubarb, & in infusions with Senna & Senna, but the Rhubarb seems best. Often when we want to purge we give it in small doses frequently repeated, joined to an aromatic as Cinnamon, Nutmeg, or Ginger; in this way, besides keeping laxative, it acts as a diuretic, & is not so apt to produce the Colic as when taken into the Stomach, which neutral salts very often do when taken by themselves.

The Operation of Diuretics seems very uncertain, & their Strength has not been well ascertained; they may be prevented from Operating, by various Accidents in the Habit, & it often happens that Diuretics cannot be made to operate at all, hence when the Patient is strong we must seldom have recourse to them but only where a Dropsy, occasioned with a scanty or bad Urine, these are often joined with Purgatives as also Emetics but these cannot be used so frequently as they weaken the Patient. The same Diuretics operate the most quickly as a Diuretic

℞. Vini Nicotianæ ℥ij Aq. Font.
Aq. Mentha. Syr. Simp. aa ℥ij M.
Capt. ℥ß ter de die

Cl. Sulphur. Ether. but the best & most
in addition is Opt. Sp. from
x x x x in Water. But more permanent
effects may be had from the stimulating
diuretics as juniper, gravel &c. The best
preparation of the last is the dried root
from 1 to 2 drachms; alone, has sometimes
been given with, & appears good combination;
the best addition to take off its
nauseous quality is Ext. Gentian.
If there be much sometimes use diu-
ents, & the decoct. punch. may be employed
as a diuretic; but cantharides, I never
used them, but think they act more
upon the skin of the back & on the
kidneys, & thus produce strangury and
bloody urine. — Tobacco was first intro-
duced in this disease by Dr. Cullen. It is
given either in a vinous, aqueous or
watery tincture; the proportion 3i to 3i
of the menstruum. The dose is from 10,
or 20 to 100 drops. It acts as diuretic
& purgative. Stimulants will not do, but the opiate

Diaphoretics are sometimes necessary, when the Anasarca arises from obstructed perspiration. The best are the Pulvis Doveri, & Warm Bath which not only excites sweat, but by acting as a stimulus increases the powers of the Urinary. The Vapour Bath has likewise been recommended. —

We come next to speak of Evacuations by artificial Outlets, but the Objections to these are, that they relax the Solids, and by the Wounds made, often terminate in Gangrene. But there are some cases in which relief cannot be obtained in any other Way, when that happens Blisters ought to be applied, particularly if the Patient be troubled with a Cough, & in this Way the Discharge will be very great. Incisions, or Stones which are still worse, can never think be necessary, unless when the Swelling is so great as to threaten Rupture, which is certainly worse than any of the Artificial means. In this case we have recourse to a lesser evil to prevent a greater —

A late method has been proposed for the application of cabbage leaves, with a view to promote the transudation, & the Shirt leaves are often used after the first to promote the discharge, & certainly imitate it. I have tried it, but did not perceive any good effects from it, how ever it is a very innocent practice.

As the evacuation is not, in most difficult parts of the case, we are obliged to have recourse to other Remedies, to remove the Leucophlegmatic Diathesis, which may be looked upon as a debilitated state of the solids, and perhaps an irritability of the Vascular System; hence Tonic Remedies come to be useful. This end may be best answered by a generous Diet. Nothing is to be dreaded from the stimulus of animal food, when it is fresh and plainly Dressed; but perhaps in very debilitated habits at first it is best to administer it in strong Broths. Cordial and restorative Drinks are also necessary, the use of Wine shd be enjoined & those of the astringent Kind as Claret, or Old Port, which

should be used undiluted. For common use Drink, Gin & Water is best. If malt Liquors are used they should be of the most substantial kind as Porter. But of all methods, the best is the use of moderate Exercise in the open air, as it increases the tone of the Solids, promotes digestion & appetite for food & likewise supports due & regular Excretions. — But besides Regimen, some Medicines strictly so called are of use; the chief of these is the Bark. It may be given in the Interval, when other Medicines are not used, (as purgatives &c) either in Substance, Infusion, or Decoction. In some cases other Bitters will sit best on the Stomach, and in many cases Chalybeates are useful. These by some, particularly Dr. Fowler of Bath, who introduced the use of Tobacco in this Disease, are preferred to the Peruvian Bark, the best Preparation of Iron is the Rubigo Martis Ph. —

Genus II. Hydrocephalus

Under this term, Writers have comprehended two diseases, viz. Hydrocephalus Externus & Internus; & no doubt these agree in one particular, both depending on Water in the Head; yet in other Points they are more different than many Species of the same Genus.—

Under this term we may comprehend three Species, viz. greater or less, thus:—

1st. The Hydrocephalus of the Integuments, which may be considered as a circumscribed Tumour.—

2d. The Hydrocephalus of the Cranium, where the Water is between the Dura Mater & Brain.

3d. The Hydrocephalus of the Ventricles.

But we shall only treat here of the latter Species as being the most dangerous, & having the most urgent Symptoms.—

This has been divided by some into Acute & Chronic & I think, with propriety, that

to write on with him in the Morning upon the subject. ——

History. In this Disease the Symptoms are not the same throughout the whole course. The first Stage is a sense in Hypochondriac Patients with a peculiar Paleness of Countenance, & generally the Patient loses his Drowsiness; afterwards there occur Headach & Quick pulse through the Day, & in the Evening Febrile Exacerbations, with a short Cough, Thirst & Vomiting. After this has continued some time the Pain becomes more fixed in the Head, either on the Crown immediately above the Eyes, w.h. gives, together with common in great Dejection of Spirits, Inactivity, Watchfulness, & great aversion to Light; w.h these also there are many Symptoms as if the Patient had Worms, he picks his Nose, & grinds his Teeth. ——

In the second Stage, the Pulse sinks below its natural Standard, w.h is common to Fevers, but the Sleep is not at all refreshing; this appears from ~~the~~ the Patient groaning in the

sleep. When pre from drowsiness the Vision appears to be affected, first by squinting & afterwards by double Vision; the Patient not being able to bear a strong light. Urine likewise often attended w.th Delirium, & the Urine deposits a sufficient sediment. In the third Stage, the Pulse becomes very irregular, and often very quick, so as not to be able to number the Pulsations; the Drowsiness is converted into a absolute Coma, & Insensibility; now also occur Delirium & Incoherency of Speech, the Eyes seem to be Paralytick & the Pupils much dilated, & will not contract w.th the strongest light, but does by the Application of ardent Spirits, &c. An Inflammation of the Tunica Conjunctiva takes place, distinct twitchings of the Face, dullness of hearing, Convulsions in the Legs, Arms, & Neck w.th Subsultus Tendinum, difficulty of Deglutition, & laborious & interrupted Breathing, w.ch soon terminate in Death. When the Disease has this termination it is generally by Convulsions. —

Pathology. Hydrocephalus of the Infantum is known with difficulty, & may be distinguished by the size of the head & dilatation of the sutures. Where the Water is lodged in the Ventricles, there is no external appearance, hence in the very early stages it is impossible to know the Disease; but from some particular circumstances we may make a probable conjecture. We should endeavour to distinguish it from attacks of Fever & from Worms: It may be distinguished from the former by its slow progress, besides the Type of Fever usheering in Hydrocephalus, is irregularly attended w.th vomiting once in two or three Days. The presence of Worms rarely give rise to such Fever, as attends Hydrocephalus, & if they do in cases of Worms are more severe; the appetite is also voracious, and the stools slimy. When this Disease advances farther, it is attended w.th slow Pulse, double Vision, Coma Dilatation of the Pupil & Convulsions; in when all these occur, we can have little doubt in pronouncing the Disease Hydrocep.

Remote causes. We are much at a loss with respect to the remote causes; were these

known, the Disease might be less frequent as it w.d be easier to prevent, y.n cure it. It seems necessary for y.e Disease if ever occurs a peculiar predisposition, as it is confined from birth to y.e Age of ten years, there are very few instances of it occurring later — It w.d seem to be hereditary, for tho' the Parents may never have died of it, yet often many children in the same family are affected w.th it. — It is said to be connected w.th peculiar make as a large Head; but in my practice I have not observed this Disease occur oftener here, y.n in cases where the Head was not large; nor is it connected w.th a dull & sluggish Disposition, as has been observed by some. It may perhaps depend upon a Leucophlegmatic Temperament, as it often succeeds tedious chronical eruptions. —

Exciting Causes. The most probable of these are; Injuries done to the Head at birth, or by accidents after. It may occur from Constitutions to particular Excretions, perhaps from great degree of Cold applied to y.e Head, ch.w. last I think may produce good effects bet.n the Bones are united, therefore the most probable method of preventing this Disease is by the pin

the Head of the Child untouched, till a complete Ossification has taken place. —

Method of Cure. The first means to be used is for the evacuation of ye Water, & this is to be done either by natural or artificial Outlets. Where Water is in the Ventricles, sometimes seem to accelerate Death, hence are not to be used. As the Brain is furnished wth Lymphatics, if these could be affected, the Water might be absorbed. The only means then of evacuating the Water ~~seem to~~ must be by Stimulants & Evacuants. Among the first are Blisters & Errhines, & the last Cathartics &c.

The Cathartics sh^d be given in strong Purgatives ~~&c~~ in Substance, grind^d Calomel, is recommended, but the best method of exhibiting it is in Clysters wth an equal Quantity of Syrup. It sh^d be given in small Doses at short Intervals. The Syrup of Rhamno may be given & Cream Tartar is a good Remedy — Blisters are perhaps the only Remedies fr^m wh^ch we may expect relief. They sh^d be applied to ye Part of ye Head where there are most Sutures, and sh^d be kept running thro' the whole course of the Disease. I have seen very good effects from the application of them. —

ers lines have been proposed for the serous discharge they occasion, & from the agitation they throw the body into — the Black Hellebore, the grains of Tabac. Hemlock or Stramonium. With a view of increasing the action of the lymphatics I would recommend the use of Cicuta; from it we know of besides its sensibility are increased; in strengthening it may increase the energy of the lymphatic system. — Opiates have been recommended by Dr. Dawson; but as their effect is only temporary, I think little good can be expected from them. ~~Because~~ A great many happy effects have been produced by Electricity, in so as not to occasion salivation, & I think it one of the most powerful remedies conjoined to the use of the Cicuta. It may be used in the way of Friction.

Section 3. Hydrothorax.

This is a common consequence of it-
the early stage of this disease —
It first, when the disease is not marked
it is usually in a very slight degree,
difficulty of breathing, particularly
the extremities of the arms & legs
to the shoulders: After this a slight Dyspnœa occurs,
& increases gradually, particularly in
an horizontal posture, often even during
sleep, w. an inexplicable uneasy
sensation, succeeded by suffocation: w.th
appearances of a lucrpleuro-
cele. Anasarca, scanty Urine, slight swelling
of the feet & ancles at first, & more frequently
than in other dropsies, swellings of the
Hands accompanied w.th stupor & numbness
of limbs, w.th these also a cough occurs, at first
w.th a little Expectoration; this differs from
Pleuritic Pleurisy in expectorated in Catarrhal being more
watery, & this by degrees is augmented & often
appears blood resembling, w occurs in Peripneumony.
Slight febrile symptoms take

place particularly exacerbations towards Morning, with increase of Palpitation and great Difficulty of Breathing, unless in an erect Posture; often cold Sweat supervene; the Pulse quick, small & intermittent at last Circulation & Respiration are so far affected as to induce Syncope & even Death.

During this Complaint very few of the Functions, but what are affected, Appetite is impaired, & Desire for Liquor is augmented, tho' the Thirst is not very great. During the Progress, of Pulse becomes quicker & intermits oftener, & Heat is augmented at times, tho' ye Patient for ye most Part feels cold; there is a remarkable Inequality of Heat, particularly in ye Extremities; whole Paralysis often occurs. Interrupted Respiration constitutes a considerable part of ye Disease; this becomes difficult when in a recumbent Posture; & particularly distressing when lying on one Side; especially w^n Water is only on one Side of ye Chest, & w^n this is ye Case, it may be known by Percussion. Tho' ye Urine is scanty it is not so high coloured as in Ascites. With ye Thirst, ye Tongue is seldom dry or white unless ye febrile symptoms run high. The Belly is rather bound; the State of ye Canal seldom be determined from ye use of Purgatives,

The Disease is generally of some little duration & one if proves fatal, sometimes kills, [illegible] later in confining within the Pericardium it has been found fatal in less time. It generally affects those who have passed the prime of life & are of sedentary habits, & more common to both sexes. Predisposition to it may be acquired by many circumstances as by a sedentary life, too free use of spirits, spare & poor diet, & moist climate; it sometimes occurs after ~~fevers~~ affections of the Lungs as Peripneumony & Asthma, & commonly in Chlorotic habits, & sometimes it happens from bruises done to the Breast or from falls.

Cure. This consists in the evacuation of Water already effused, & in the prevention of fresh accumulation. The most ready method of evacuating the Water seems to be by Paracentesis of the Thorax, but I think it a dangerous Operation & only to be used in very urgent cases. Blisters & Issues are preferable to all other artificial Cutlets: I have seen many very good effects from the Bath but it must be allowed they sometimes fail. Emetics have been recommended, but we ought to be very cautious in giving them as a palpitation may

be y effect of incision, Polypus &c in wh case they would prove immediately fatal; at the beginning of y Disease, they may be used w. Advantage & y best Medicine we can give w this view is y Digitalis, for pursea. [illegible]

[illegible] Bring off y the Leaves to Bring off Water [illegible] Bring off y Water [illegible] pursea [illegible] been [illegible] viz. Bir. of y dried leaves in Bring of Water. 5. Nothing wh [illegible] introduce y Medicine is seldom in smaller doses [illegible] he finds to answer better, he uses an Infusion of Bir. of y dried leaves in Bring of Water w. he gives [illegible] to produce pursea, & he finds it a very powerful diuretic: he likewise gives w. it some [illegible] Medicines — Recourse has been likewise had to other Diuretics, among y common [illegible] have been most figured, & among y latter squills, vegetable acids, vegetable alkali &c — Mercury has sometimes been used w. success. —

Ascites.

Of all Dropsies, the most [illegible] the most frequent in occurrence.

The symptoms of this disease are [illegible] — [illegible] exacerbation, thirst, impaired appetite, [illegible] urine, [illegible] & [illegible] of natural & often slight [illegible] — a feeling of [illegible] enlarged [illegible] [illegible] cough, orthopnoea, & [illegible] is discernible; at length the Belly becomes of an enormous size, which is [illegible] more space in [illegible]. The thirst becomes intense & [illegible] dry, [illegible] like Bricks, the Pulse [illegible] & small, & finally the belly is [illegible].

Ascites may be distinguished from Tympanites, because in the latter there is [illegible] a peculiar tension, hardness & [illegible] great relief is afforded from breaking of wind, which does not happen in Ascites. It is difficult to distinguish between the true, & incipient Ascites, except in the latter the Patient never [illegible] an evident affection of the system, & appetite lasts longer —

This Disease may occur from preceding Disorders especially jaundice; but the most common cause is from the immediate effects of cold when the body is over heated or from cold drinks. — As these diseases are more liable to return, we should generally have great doubts in our prognosis & it should generally be looked upon as dangerous. It is a good symptom when the first is moderate & remains — & the natural evacuations Stools copious & watery. But we have the best hopes when the fæces are sound & not bilious — Superveening jaundice is bad omen, & tho' a looseness in the early stages of this case is favourable, yet in the latter period it is to be treated — Violent cough is also bad. — When paracentesis has been performed gives a favourable Chance if the Water is transparent & high coloured; but when it is very limpid & speedy accumulation takes place, & if gangrene is seized on have putrid smell it is very bad. — In some Instances the disease may be prevented. Whenever schirrhus of the liver occurs, we may presume the ascites will follow, hence we should endeavour to prevent it by giving Mercury, Opiates, & friction of the Abdomen

When ye Diarrhœa has gone on to a greater length we must attempt to cure it first by the discharge of ye accumulated Matter — 2dly by removing ye accidents yt give rise to obstructions & 3. To give vigour to ye debilitated System. With a view to obtaining ye first, ye operation ~~from~~ ~~from~~ of ye Paracentesis has been much used; but I think it ought only to be had recourse to when the Body is very much distended, as in ye earlier stages more success may be derived from other Evacuations — Emetics have been much recommended, but ye Evacuation by Cathartics is preferable, tho' in some cases they may both be used at Intervals between each other. When Emetics are admissable ye greatest advantage may be derived from ye use of Ipecacuana, as from it we may be certain of full vomiting, In cases where we find relief from ye 1st we may repeat ye but if we find no relief we ought not to persist in ye use. — Among ye Purgatives, the first we present is ye Elaterium, this was much used by ye Ancients, & has lately been revived w great success; the best way of giving it is by joining it w ye Gamb. Gutta; but previous to its use we ought to try more gentle Cathartics —

Black Hellebore has also been recommended, we should begin the use of it w.th a small Quantity & extend it gradually, & during its operation plentiful drinks frequently of Mucilaginous liquors but it ought not to be given when there is any internal inflammation. — Good effects have likewise arisen from Gamboge & Scammony conjoined with cream of Tartar. but we have seen ye best effects from ye Jalap, it is sometimes given w.th Calomel & Nitre, but the best method of exhibiting it is w.th Cream of Tartar, w.ch is ye Basis of Mr Ward's Purging Powder. — Many advantages may be derived from Cinnetics in ye Disease, as they may be continued much longer than either Cathartics or Emetics, without inducing Debility, but they will not always have a good effect without there be sometimes given in ye Course of ye Use — Of all Squills seem to be the most certain, & ye best method of giving ye is in Pills made of ye dried Root, combined w.th Extr. Gentian. They have sometimes succeeded when combined w.th Calomel. Sr John Pringle has warmly recommended the Vegetable Alkali, he gives daily grix dis-

solved in an Infus. Absynth. & ye of Holland Gin. — I have seen good effects from ye latter in a Tympanite, it has not so great a tendency to nauseate as ye Juniper, tho it often brings on a looseness. It is usually given in ye form of an Electuary, abo. of Bitt. indeed; but I think ye Gin powder better in ye form of Pill. What has been called ye sweating Plan, has been used for ye purpose near we have been had to ~~[illegible]~~ powder & ye warm Bath. On the whole I am inclined to give ye preference to Cathartics & Diuretics jointly rather yn either Evacuants — — — The best method of promoting ye action of ye absorbents is by long continued friction & Exercise; and as ye friction may ye dry Skin, w. be apt to excoriate it, we may interpose some unctious ye instance, w. may be impregnated w. Camphor &c. — But it becomes necessary to add vigour to ye System after ye Water is evacuated, & yis is to be done by Tonics such as Bark, Chal. beates, Cold Bathing &c, but these are inadmissible when any of ye effused Fluid remains, & in Scirrhus; therefore Bitters & Aromatics are safer, w. Animal Food, Moderate Use of Wine & Exercise —

† The swelling in general retains the natural colour tho. on some occasion there is a peculiar transparency, or slight red.

Letter 5th Crackling Noise, or
Effusion of Air into the Cellular Membrane.

This Disease is sometimes confined to
[illegible] parts, as the Eye-lids, Scrotum,
& the Glands of Generation; but in
some cases it affects the Whole
+ It may readily be distinguished from
Anasarca by the crackling Noise, w. its occa-
sioned by the hand, & by its not retaining
the Impression of the Finger, besides the Figure
of the swelling is not altered by changing
the position of the Body; & this Disease gene-
rally begins at the Chest, & is extended in
every Direction. It may be distinguished
from a pneumatocele [illegible] by
its not pitting, or giving any Noise, & it
is usually [illegible] & [illegible] in
its progress — The Causes of this Complaint
are various — It sometimes arises from an
immediate action of the Lungs; it is also
often induced by fevers & Complaints, both
Putrid & Intermittent; It may also be oc-
casioned by the Bite of some venomous Animal;
tho the most common cause is, the communi-
cation of the external Air to the Cellular
Membrane by any means whatever; & the

* Lungs in consequence of

air of the Lungs, which is the most important. It is dangerous when the swelling of the surface extends far; but much more so when the internal parts, particularly the Pleura are affected; in which case, there will be not much air in the cellular Membrane on the Surface of the Body, yet we may suppose it has entered the cellular texture ~~substance~~ of the Lungs. —

The Cure must be directed to two points.

1st By the removal of the cause or solution in which it is ~~found~~ lodged, & 2dly By the prevention of a further introduction. — Hence when it occurs from other diseases, we must use Remedies in order to counteract those, when non systemic medicines calculated to remove it & when from putrefaction, we go to Electricity &c. — When it arises from the introduction of atmospheric air, from Wounds of the Thorax or Lungs from external Injuries, Medicines will be of little consequence. When it arises from Rupture of the Thorax, compression may be of service, but if the Lungs are wounded nothing but the Paracentesis will afford any Relief. —

Genus 6th Tympanites.

This Disease begins with pain & tension round the Loins, a sound like rag-
ling in them, pain & swelling of the
abdomen; this swelling sometimes pro-
gresses gradually, at other times it pro-
gresses very quick; in a short time the
Tension becomes hard & elastic, as the
Skin of a Drum; in some cases it resists the Finger
on pressure; it sometimes resents like
a Drum. This Swelling is often attended
with Cough with Expectoration, want of Ap-
petite, Sickness & Vomiting, Wasting of the
Body, & often a yellow tinge; frequent
but vain efforts to discharge Wind; no
sleep during the night; Breathing much af-
fected, but worst when lying on either
side; often Palpitation & Anxiety, Dim-
ness of sight, & sometimes Delirium. There
also occur great Irregularities of the Pulse,
it seems little affected, sometimes in-
sensibly discharged in small quantity,
the bound state of the Belly generally con-
tinues thro' the whole of the Disease, and is in-

ceased towards ye end, & ye excrementitious matter discharged is of a dry & firm consistence; at last every thing taken is discharged by vomiting, wch soon ends in Ileus, & inflammation & death. The Induction is very uncertain, in some cases it ends in a few Months, but more commonly continues for many years. We have already shown, when treating of Cycles, how Symptomatic may be distinguished from ye Disease. It may be known from Diseases of ye Viscera, by ye uniformity & Elasticity of ye swelling, & often very sound, but even where ye swelling, it may be characterized by ye relief obtained from ye discharge of flatus. It most commonly attacks females & often after Delivery; & is common wch ye sedentary & studious, & those who live on farinaceous & farinaceous vegetables. Great thirst, much oppression, a sense of pricking heat, swelled Hitherto legs are bad symptoms. When ye Pain is very violent, there often occurs Haemorrhoids or Ischuria & sometimes bloody vomiting.

It may perhaps be more proper to
[illegible] gradually, so gradual, that we scarcely
perceive it, and that it is best kept in ex-
ercise from solid animal food, & from
pure Water or Spirituous Liquor, taken in such
an effervescent state, as the element may be
properly accommodated; & to prevent a
fresh extrication of air, we must endeavour
to recover a proper tone of the alimentary
canal, & integuments of the abdomen. This
may be brought about by proper exer-
cise in a dry & healthy air, & warm
bathing — In regimen we ought to avoid
all acid & crescent vegetables, & Narcotic
drugs, as tend to weaken the Alimentary
canal; but it is sometimes weakened from
crudities lurking in the stomach as Ingesta &c.
when this is the case we must endeavour to remove
it by gentle aperients, or small doses of
the Pulv. Jacob. But if often happens that
these will prove ineffectual, hence we must use
other means for supporting the Tone, by sti-
mulating Diet, Tonics, Bitters, Aromatics,
& Astringents; the chewing of Bark or Tobacco

is sometimes useful. When the Disease is advanced we must attempt something towards the Cure; the various Cathartics have been recommended, & in general mild ones, as Manna, Oil of Almonds, Pl. Bliss &c. Ricini &c. but I think they should be added to them some thing stronger as R. Jalap. It has been a more common practise to make use of stimulating Carminatives. & the Best are Nutmeg & Cardamom: The Aq Menth. Pip. is a good Medicine in this view, & the best substitute for a dram, I have known several persons who have felt sensations from drinking hot it not being for the Medicine. Some advantage may be derived from stimulating Antispasmodics, as Castor & Assafoetida; the latter may not only be taken on the Mouth, but thrown up by way of Clyster, or applied as a Plaister to the Region of the Stomach. Perhaps better effects may be obtained from the application of Blisters. — As a topical Application some have advised fomentations of Camomile Flowers or Germander to the Abdomen. Punctures of the Abdomen have also

been recommended but I think this a dangerous Operation, wch ought only to be attempted in desperate Cases. Some have likewise advised puncture of the Intestines perhaps, but a practitioner, when it is necessary, ought rather to look upon y Disease as incurable & only use palliative Medicines. I think Electricity, from its known use in Paralytic Affections ought to have a trial, as ye seems here to be a Paralysis. —

Order V. Spurious Excretions or Obstructed Discharges

The Human Body, while it continues in health, has a variety of Evacuations, some of which are certain & permanent others are confined to particular Periods, & these Discharges are suited for a variety of Purposes; hence the Symptoms from Obstruction must be very dissimular but as they all ultimately tend to produce Discharges there is some general analogy between them & hence they are ranked under one of Diseases. But when Obstruction takes place it displays a Symptom of primary affection cannot be under our notice, consequently few will be treated of here. The most obvious Discharges are by Stool & Urine hence we shall in our first Order

Genus 1st. Obstipatio.

This Disease generally begins with a Sense of Weight & Tension about under part of Epigastrium, & transient Pains & an Appearance

of Meat. The appetite is diminished & the
digestion probably impaired, the tongue to
[illegible] thick & rough, the skin becomes hot, the urine is small
pale & [illegible] the bowels are often con-
stipated, there is often Tenesmus & Strangury, often a
suppression of Urine, & sometimes appears
bloody. All these symptoms are [illegible]
the inflammation comes [illegible]
puts an end to the Patients life. This Dis-
ease may arise from a variety of causes. It
mostly occurs in Melancholic & Hysteric
Lis frequent in the seventeen & Indians; but
more commonly arises from the State of the
Digesta, from too much rich food, from
sparing use of diluents, & from too much Wine;
yet it may originate from a sudden Discharge
of Urine &c. It is often the effect of certain
Remedies. — When the Pain is severe & a local
Hardness in any part of the Abdomen, it is
bad, also when frequent vomiting is, from
we may dread Stercus. — It often happens
that more care is taken for the Preservation of
the Disease than for the Cure; 1st in view we must
avoid the use of Accescent, Astringent & Sedative,

food &c. particularly having effects as purgatives, for the Intestines, in consequence of too great an action at one Time, will be less disposed to it at another; hence it becomes necessary to use for aliment, mucilaginous, demulcent, & oleaginous Eatables, but above all to drink plentifully of Diluents, w. in proper Quantity have so great effect in keeping the Bowels open, Dr. Cullen in his Materia Medica mentions Water among the Cathartics. — The Cure consists in the Expulsion of the Fæculent Matter; w. the view the saline Purgatives have been mostly used, particularly the Glauber, but its nauseating quality is apt to make the Stomach reject it, I'd therefore rather advise the new Invented Soda Phosphorata, w. is a much pleasanter Medicine, & answers the purpose equally, Cream of Tartar proves sometimes a good Medicine. But w. these fail we must have recourse to Aloes, Gamboge, Scammony, Colocynth &c. — Ol. Ricini has been much recommended, the best way of giving it is in Doses a Zi ad Zi,

[illegible] to an Acid & Sugar, or made into the form of an Emulsion; by means of Alkali. — When more powerful Stimuli are requisite Calomel may be combined with other Cathartics — But it sometimes happens that no medicine can be retained on the Stomach; when it happens Saline Clysters must be had recourse to; these only act on the Rectum; therefore if the fæculent matter is lodged high in the Intestines, Injections of Tobacco Smoke is the best remedy — Some have known the Semicupium or Warm Bath have good effects. —

Genus 8th Ischuria, or Impeded Discharge of Urine.

This Disease we shall divide into Ischuria Renalis, & Ischuria Vesicalis; the former we shall reject all those cases, in which the morbid affections depend either on the Kidneys or Ureters, & the latter where they depend either on the Bladder or Urethra. —

The Ischuria renalis begins w.th a dull pain & sense of weight ab.t the region of the Kidneys — there is always a want of the usual discharge, tho' w.th great inclination to pass it; after a short time, there comes on a loathing of food w.th Cardialgia, w.ch often goes as far as Nausea & Vomiting; then Dyspnœa w.th swellings of the dropsical kind; at length a taste of Urine is found in the Mouth, & often convulsive affections occur as Hiccup &c, w.ch are succeeded by anxiety & febrile symptoms, Debility, quick, small & irregular Pulse & augmented heat. These are accompanied w.th a great propensity to sleep; w.ch they follow, Delirium, Convulsions & Death. — In the Ischuria Vesicalis, a sense of weight is perceived ab.t the Pubes & Bladder; w.th a constant propensity to pass Urine; & a circumscribed Tumor appears ab.t the region of the Bladder, & from the introduction of the Catheter a discharge will generally take place, w.th these occur many of the symptoms of the Ischuria Renalis.

The causes of this disease are very numerous; those wch act as inducing the disposition are, strokes on the Os Pubis & loins, the Operation of Lithotomy, Injuries from bounding, the Use of Cantharides, Operation for the Fistula in ano, Cold Drinks & excessive venery. It may be caused by all the various accidents inducing Spasm or Paralysis, & the various causes giving obstruction, either by filling up the Ducts or compressing them as collections of Pus, Caruncles, Calculi, or from indurated Fæces or the Gravid Uterus. —

In Alleviation of Symptoms, sometimes takes places from a copious sweat, & also from a copious Discharge from the Salivary Glands, in wch case the Saliva has a strong taste of Urine; but the only satisfactory conclusion is, from a free Discharge from the urinary Organs. — —

When Ischuria arises from Spasm, we must have recourse to V.S. freely & repeatedly, Emollient Clysters, Fomentations; & Nitre has been recommended; but

few remedies are more powerful yn yt warm Bath, but it ought only to be used where yt cause is a Spasm or calculus; when yt Warm Bath cannot be used Fomentations of yt Legs, or Pubes & Kidneys, & Bladder of warm Water will answer yt Purpose. On yt same principle recourse is had to Opiates, & yt best way is to administer large Doses as 30 or 40 Drops of ℞. Thebaic. — Calomel has sometimes been joined w.th it, but I think it answers yt purpose as well without it. Diuretics are often of service in yt Ischuria Renalis, yt best is yt Sp.t Nitr. Dulc. exactly w.ch it is owing to Paralysis, in w.ch case Cantharides is one of yt most Effectual. — External Stimuli, such as Cataplasms of Garlic, Onions &c. have been applied to yt Region of yt Pubes w.th advantage — when, in Ischuria Vesicalis, all yt means fail, we must have recourse to Artificial Outlets. This may be best done by yt Catheter w.n it can be introduced; but w.n it can not be introduced, yt Water must be drawn off by puncture, & yt has been

performed by Mays, ~~by~~ ye Cancrum, the Piles & Rectum, but I think ye first ye Best. — But as ye only obviate ye symptoms, without making a radical Cure; if ye obstructions is in ye Course of ye Urethra, we ought to remove it by ye Knife, if ye can be effected. Sometimes a great degree of swelling takes place in ye glans Penis ~~we may be~~ in wch case we may apply a small Bougee. Sometime Caruncles Ulcers &c in ye Urethra are ye Cause of ye Disease, in such Cases ye Bougee ought to be had recourse to; but it is sometimes found impracticable to introduce it; when ye happens it is recommended to remove ye obstructing matter by Caustic introduced into ye Urethra in such a manner, as not to act on ye other parts. — Electricity has been found one of ye most effectual Remedies in Cases of Paralysis.

Genus 9th Icterus.

The first symptom is a yellowness of the tunica adnata of the Eyes, the Nails also & the whole surface of the Body receive a very deep tinge; the urine likewise was first of a dark brown, after and of a reddish colour; there are succeeding uneasiness at the Stomach, which is encreased after a Meal, want of Appetite & Headach, & often an itchy sensation on the surface. There also occurs vomiting with other symptoms. But of all the symptoms the most essential is the alteration of the Discharge by Stool; the belly is generally more costive than natural, & the matter discharged is of a white colour; afterwards the Saliva becomes tinged with a bitter taste in the Mouth; and vision becomes so much affected as all objects appear yellow but this does not always happen. In very obstinate cases the Skin becomes even black.

the yellowness of the Eyes may take place where Icterus does not exist, as in Chlorosis & bilious vomiting in the latter the whole surface of the Body may be tinged but it may be known from the first by the urine & from the last by the stools. — The Disease may be caused by many accidents giving rise to the obstruction of the Biliary Ducts, from uncommon viscidity of the bile, lodes in the Duodenum, spasm of the Biliary Ducts or Intestinal Canal, Schirrhus & Tumors in the neighbourhood of the Biliary Ducts, Inflammation & Coalition of the sides of the Ducts, but mostly from Calculi in the Gall Bladder or Ducts. With a view to the Cure of this Disease Emetics have been much recommended, & when it is owing to Calculi, we ought to have recourse to them. — Ipecacuanha & Tart. Em. together prove the best, & they ought to be repeated at intervals of two or three Days; they prove useful in most Instances of Icterus, but not in all. If after the 3d or 4th Dose no Calculi are

voided, they ought to be discontinued. If
ye Disease has been of long standing & where
it has subsisted uniformly ~~or~~ without an
Intermission, we should not attempt even
one Dose. In Inflammation also & Spasm
they would be hurtful. Cathartics are
sometimes useful, particularly where
there is an Effusion of a viscid Matter,
into ye Intestinal Canal or Biliary Ducts,
& also in Spasm. In wh. Cases we ought to
use brisk Purges as Calomel joined with
Rhubarb & Jalap, or as some advise, Saline
Purges, as Glaub. or Sal. Epsom. but ye sh.
not be frequently repeated, or any other
strong Purge. Some advise Manna, Cassia,
& Tamarinds & they have been found useful.
Recourse has likewise been had to Soap &
Bitters, & I have known good effects produ-
ced by ye common blk Soap dissolved in
Lite & taken in large Quantities. Aloes
have been joined to Soap, but ye best way
of giving Aloes seems to be in form of Pill &
Tinc, & if ye Disease be attended wth Wind, we
may join to it Asafoetida. Purgative In-
jections are sometimes useful, where-

there is hard fæculent Matter ab.t the Rectum, or where Hæmorrhoids forbid the Use of Aloes. — Antispasmodics have been used, especially Opium & the warm Bath. These are suited to all Cases, where the Disease arises from Spasm. The Heat of the Bath sh.d be about 92.° & it should be continued for a long time — Diuretics are sometimes useful, & the best are the Diluents, as Infusion of Juniper, Diuretic Decoctions &c. Raw Eggs have been used w.th Success — In Case of Calculus in the Ducts, Dr. Monro has recommended making an Incision & pushing the Stone either backwards or forwards. But from the operation there must be great danger, & in Case of Schirrus, or adhesion of the Ducts, no good can arise from it — But above all we ought not to neglect Exercise, as it is frequently capable of doing more, i.e. any Medicine we are acquainted with — Sometimes Yellowness of the Skin remains after the Cause is removed, in w.ch Case rubbing w.th Vinegar, or the Steams of it may used.

Genus 10th. Amenorrhœa or Obstructed Menses.

There are two kinds, first in ye, one where ye Evacuation has never occurred, and another, when after having taken place, it ceases flowing; but in both the practice is nearly ye same. In ye first case, ye symptoms are most gradual, in ye other, most rapid & violent. — —

It first occurs w.th a very acute pain, ab.t ye Uterus, returning at very short Intervals: sometimes ye pain is dull, & more constant, & a degree of languor & debility ensues, w.th a sense of weight, at ye lower Extremities; the Appetite is bad, & Nausea & Vomiting occurs; afterwards Pain of ye Head, inquietude at ye Præcordia, & ye second Difficulty of Breathing, Shivering & Flushing Heats, ye Countenance becomes pale & dropsical Appearances are perceived, to ye superv.ne Palpitation & Faintings, ch. soon induce Death. Sometimes ye symptoms are constant; at others they are remitting, but ye symptoms return w.th redoubled violence

Cat. of ye Menses in disease Period.

these are y most common appearance, but others frequently occur, as Hæmorrhages at y common Period, from different Parts of y Body, sometimes it ushers in Jaundice, Cataleptic, Apoplexy, Dropsy &c. & sometimes causes Swellings, Ulcers, Cutaneous Eruptions, & Tubercles under y Skin. The Senses are often affected, Idiotism, & Mania often come on. The Cause of y Disease is for y most part owing to Cold, & Moisture acting on y lower extremities, particularly during y Flow; but it sometimes arises from Malconformation of y Parts, Imperforated Hymen. Passions of y Mind & Nervous affections likewise cause it.

In order to effect a Cure we must have recourse to Emenagogues, but it is often hard to say what sort, as from y variety of indications y Cure is much varied. When y menses never flowed, we ought first to examine y State of y Parts, & if y Hymen is imperforated we make an Incision with a Lancet, but if y membrane is very thick a Trocar should be used. When it occurs in time of Menstruation or in Hysteria, y Edinburgh or Warm Bath, w. Opium may be used. Recourse has also been had to Castor, &

℞. Pulv. Cort. P. – Rub. Sinct.
ana ℥ß – Sum. Coch. parv. bis indies
Capt. etiam Pil. Aloet. gr. v. om. nocte

ida w.th disadvantage & many other [illegible]-
passmodic — Many Cathartics have been
used w.th success, as Colocynth, Jalap, Rhei &c, but ye Aloetic are ye best, w.ch be exhibited in ye form of Pills. — Sabina has lo
some been tho.t a Specific, but acts very pow-
erfully. Marrubium has been recommended,
but, I think it has no great power. The Helleb.
Nig. is much given; Two or three Teaspoonfuls
of ye Tincture are generally given twice a Day, but ye
best way is to exhibit a Teaspoonful w.n ye
Patients Stomach will bear it. The Rubia
Tinctorum has been highly spoken of: I have
used it but I think without any great effect.
With some, Tincture of Cantharides is a favorite
Remedy, but I ~~expect~~ believe little is to be expected from
them, as to their affecting ye System in general.
Ligatures on ye Thighs have been used, & may be
useful where an accumulation in ye Veins
is wanting, but much Caution is required in
ye Use, as such a change in ye Circulation may
cause many morbid Affections. Chalybeates
are useful, w.n Tonics & Aromatics are wanting in ye
System; & ye Cold Bath w.n very [illegible] prevails. —

X Blisters

Antimonials sometimes have a good effect by removing obstructions in ye vessels, & promoting a free Circulation; but in ly advanced stages, the remedies are best made to be Mercurials. Electricity is very useful, & has an instantaneous effect frequently. —

11th General Dysteria or Suppression of ye Urine

This Evacuation is subject to many varieties without Inconvenience; it generally becomes pale & has little Blood ab^t ye fifth or sixth Day, & ab^t ye 9th ceases: at other times it stops ab^t ye 2d & 3rd & Quantity evacuated is from 1. to 3. & sometimes after it is suppressed & begins again & w^h it does not it often produces great danger. — When ye Evacuation is suddenly suppressed, the first complaint is pain at ye under part of ye Belly, succeeded by shivering, hot & Cold fits, quick Pulse, thirst, & a hard swelling ab^t ye Pubes, in w^h may be felt strong Pulsation, Uneasiness ab^t ye neck of ye Bladder sometimes total Ischuria, sickness & Vomiting, Pain in ye Gramma, w^h swell & are distended w^h Milk, & local Hardness & sometimes Inflammation & suppuration takes place

the Fever most commonly ~~is~~ phymes of a Nervous Type, w.th Miliary Eruptions & Petechiæ. At length convulsions, & cold sweats usher in the crisis, w.ch puts an end to the Patients life, but on this apoplexy & Epilepsy. — The Disease is produced by several causes, as exposure to cold, Passions of the Mind, especially Fear & Anger, Morbid Discharges particularly Diarrhœa, noxious Insects & astringent Medicines used to stop the progress of the Discharge. Hysteria, & it is sometimes occasioned by light bandage but on after delivery, Spasms frequently cause it, as Poisons Uterine &c. In regard to the Cure V.S. has been much recommended, & is more frequently practised than it ought to be, it is only allowable w.n there is great Fever, & Inflammatory Symptoms of the Uterus &c. If a buffy coat appears on the blood, it may be repeated, especially if the Patient finds any relief from it. ~~Diaphoretics~~ Diaphoretics have given relief; when they are used we ch.d employ the mildest. Tartar Emetic is the best; it may be used either w.th the Saline Julep, or combined w.th Opium; but in the last form is most useful. Fomentations of the Legs, & Region of the Uterus w.th Emollient Glysters, are frequently of great Service;

Opiates may be employed in case of pain or restlessness, but we shd not be too free w.th y.m on acc.t of their binding quality. The Stone Mixtures are much employed, & have been greatly recommended by Dr. Gregory &c. but of y.e Medicine I can say nothing, as I have not experienced it. — Compression of y.e Belly must be attended to in all cases of y.e Disease, as it is sometimes owing to y.e Bandage not being tight enough, tho more frequently to y.e contrary. —

Order 3. Profluvia or Increased Discharges.

In adopting ye Order, I have followed every Nosological Writer; however when we consider ye different intentions of Nature, it is evidently ye Symptoms must be varied from ye nature of ye Discharge, & more especially from ye one wch never occurred in a sound state. Those wch occur in an unnatural Emunctory are morbid Hæmorrhages, wch are well worth Consideration.

Genus 12th Catarrhus.

There are two Species of ye, the one from a cold, ye other from Contagion. Ye latter is great here. By ye are two states, in some cases it is febrile, ending in a few days, in others it degenerates into a Chronic Complaint, continuing for years. The two differing a little, are yet essentially ye same, being an increased discharge of Mucus from ye Fauces, Trachea &c. They may be divided into Acute & Chronic.

Catarrh begins with a sense of Cold & shivering, alternate hot & cold fits succeed each other, w.th an uncommon flow of Tears & Mucous from y.e Nose; this is succeeded by pain & Inflammation of y.e upper Lip, & most of y.e Membranes of y.e Nose & Throat. There is sometimes a dry Cough, the appetite is impaired, tho sometimes peculiarly keen; the Patient cares to avoid light, & is fretful, restless, Pulse generally quick & hard, Belly bound, tho sometimes diarrhœa is observed, Urine high coloured, & not unfrequently diminished; but y.e Symptoms don't continue long: in place of a thin discharge a thicker is expectorated, y.e expectoration is much easier, & at last becomes natural: sometimes y.e is a degeneracy from a healthy to a morbid state; the Expectoration goes on easy thro y.e Day, but by Sleep becomes thick, consequently br.ngs difficulty in y.e Morning, w.ch causes severe Coughing: afterwards y.e secure difficulty of Breathing, y.e Appetite is more impaired, & y.e Cough causes Pain & Headach, Pulse becomes small & irregular, y.e Patient can't enjoy re-

freshing Sleep his strength is exhausted so as not to be able to bring up the Matter, & Death is occasioned by the accumulation of Mucus in the Lungs & Trachea. — The exciting Cause is, sudden changes from Heat to Cold, especially where the Application is local, & w.th Moisture is joined w.th it. — To prevent the Disease, the System sh.d be strengthened by habitual exposure to Cold from the earliest Stages; but w.n this has been neglected, the Patient sh.d gradually accustom himself to Cold, by Bathing, or taking exercise in the open Air. —

To obviate the Inflammatory Diathesis, in the Incipient State of the Disease, the Cooling Regimen is chiefly to be followed; we therefore restrain the Patient from all fermented Liquors, & Animal Food, except Milk, besides w.ch recent vegitables may be employed: where the Method fails we must use V. S. except in Chronic Cases, when it would be inadmissable. A gentle Diaphoresis is often very serviceable & it may be obtained by Tart Whey, & the Spirit. Mindereri accompanied w.th Pediluvium & improper cloathing thro' the Day. —

Ry. Fin. Nicat. gr. I. x Mist. Mucil.
Ry. ~~III~~. Capt. Sh ter de die
Capt. Pil. Scillit. gr. V omn. nocte.

Demulcents are often useful; of ye mucilaginous ye chief are G. Arabic & Tragacanth: of ye Oils, H. Olivar. united w.th Water, by means of Alkali; but ye if used too freely weaken ye Stomach. Asses Milk is another but it is never given in sufficient quantity: but few remedies are better ye Honey. Opiates are good for allaying ye cough, but they are only adapted to ye acute state, as they render ye Mucus viscid, wch is already too much so in ye Chronic; nor sh. they be used till after Evacuation. Gentle Laxatives are often useful, particularly in ye acute but violent Purgatives sh. never be used. Emollient Injections have been advised. Blisters & Issues are ye most powerful means used in ye Disease & ought never to be omitted, especially ye former. — Another set of Remedies are Expectorants, & ye are often very useful as they serve to increase ye Secretions & Excretion by ye Lungs; Garlic, Gum Ammon. & Squills, are the best; Asafoetida has also been used w.th ye intention; also Emetics w.ch sometimes prove serviceable, & when used, ye acute sh. be preferred. I have found Astringents sometimes of service — In ye whole Issues, Emetics & Squills, are ye best Remedies.

Genus 13th. Diarrhœa.

This Disease begins w.th want of Appetite, and internal Thirst, with frequent thin Stools. If these remain long, they are followed by Borborygmi in y.e Bowels, cruising Eructations, a particular Paleness & a loss of Strength in y. Stage. There is no fever, but y.e Pulse is more strong y.n natural, & in some Cases Intermittent. Afterwards y.e Stools become more watery, y.e quantity is diminished & y.re is pain both before & after, with little Discharge except Mucus: y.e Colon Tenesmus, & Blood is evacuated in small quantities & pure, not like y. in Dysentery. At length the Disease increases, cold sits appear w.th quick & small pulse, restlessness, anxiety, & finally Death supervenes. Frequently a different Termination takes place; the Excrements return to its natural state, without the assistance of Medicine. — Some Constitutions are liable to frequent returns of y.e Complaint, upon every little cold; to prevent w.ch a flannel Shirt sh.d be worn; in some Cases it is caused by the generation of Acids in y.e Sto-

℞. Pulv. Crem. Tartar.
Rad. Glycyrrh. aa ℥i
Cort. Cassiæ ℥i M. Cap.
Coch. parv. bis vel ter de die.

mach, in wch case Vegitable Diet & Liquid Fruits ought to be avoided. — Emetics are proper at ye beginning, but Cathartics are often more useful, particularly ye sec. wch unite a binding quality to ye purgative, hence Rhubarb, to wch some advise Ipecac. to be joined. Flowers Salt is often beneficial. Diaphoretics are mostly useful, especially wn ye Disease proceeds from Cold; some advise Dover's Powd. but I think ye more gentle ones as small Doses of Ipecac. or Tart Em. are better. Absorbents may be used wn ye ardent ye, shore wch bind ye Belly, as Coral, Cancror., Test. Ostreor, Lime Water &c. are most useful in old Persons, or wn ye Affection is far advanced: but in Children the opening ones are best, as Rha, nes., Tart. Solub &c. Demulcents as Rice & Milk, Sago, Salop, Hartshorn Jelly, & Gum Arab. are often serviceable. Opiates are useful after ye Exhibition of Cathartics. When ye Patient is debilitated, we may have Recourse to Astringents, as Decoct. Campechens., Simarube, Succ. Japon, either in Electuary w. Opium & Aromatics, or in Infusion, & ye Tinct. e Kino wch I think a good Medicine.

Genus 14th. Cholera.

This Disease depends on an increased secretion of Bile. The first Attack is an uneasiness at the Stomach, with Eructations, afterwards vomiting of a yellow colour & bitter taste ensues, sometimes the matter is green, sometimes black. This is ~~conti~~ attended with pricking Pain of the Stomach, which is propagated downwards producing Diarrhoea. There is an excruciating Pain in the Belly, with a Sense of Heat & Thirst, Pulse ~~irregular~~ frequent & small, with cold sweats; at length Spasmodic Affections of the Legs & Thighs intervene; also an Inclination to discharge Urine, in vain, Hiccup, Convulsions, Coldness of Extremities & Deliquium Animi. The common exciting Causes are, Acrid Cathartics, immoderate Heat, eating, especially fruits or acescent things. In order to bring about a Cure, it ought, in the first place, to have recourse to Diluents, as the dilute Bile, & facilitate the Secretion of it. With this view, Decoct. Album, Infus. Linseed, Milk, & Acidulated Water, have been recommended; but I think more Benefit may be derived from Pure Water at the Temper-

rature of ℞ 90° Degrees. Diluents may likewise be useful thrown in by way of Injection; but ye ought to be frequent repetitions of them. Emetics are very useful, & also Purgatives, unless very ~~gentle~~ mild ones. After ye Bile is sufficiently evacuated, a full dose of Opium in ye form of Pill, may be exhibited; but if ye shd be thrown up, we may try Linct. Theb. in Doses of ℥ss or ℥j repeated every half hour for 4 or 5 times. If ye vomiting still continues, Saline Draughts in ye Act of Effervescence may be given, or w.t. Wine better is first to throw in ye Alkali, ye Acid. We may thus use ye Sp. Lav. C. on a Lump of Sugar in a Glass of Mint Water, or in Brandy. External Applications have been advised, as Theriaca, but more dependance is to be put on Fomentations of warm Water, or ye Semicupium: Ward's Volatile Eff.s & Other w.s Laudan.m or Sp.t Vin. C. have been used. If Inflammation occurs N. S. — When ye Disease is overcome we may give Cordials as Diacordium, Elect. Japon. &c; or perhaps Cort. Peruv., Port Wine, Solid Nutritious Diet, w.th Exercise, are of more Consequence! —

Genus 15th Diabetes.

This is an obstinate Disease, & is generally found to baffle our utmost Efforts. It begins 1st a frequent Inclination to pass Urine, 2d Thirst & dryness of ye Mouth, & the Patient voids from ab. 12 to 20 ℔ of Urine, in ye Space of 24 Hours, while ye Drink is not more yn 8 or 10 ℔. The Urine is also less high coloured, more transparent; Generally it suffers no Separation by standing, tho' sometimes it appears like Whey, sometimes like Milk & Water, & at other times as if it contained Oil. But it is changed in no respect more than in Taste, wch is changed from a Saline to a Sweetish, & ye sweetness increases, as ye Urine increases in quantity. The Matter giving ye Taste, is found to be Sugar, & Dr Black has extracted it in ye form of granulated Honey. The Urine has also a strong smell like Violets; but ye is not constant, as ye Smell is much influenced by ye Food. The Saliva becomes ~~much~~ more viscid & frothy yn natural. The Surface feels parched, & in ye progress of ye Disease, corrugated, sometimes even scaly. All attempts to induce a Moisture are commonly in vain. In most Cases ye is great Costiveness wch increases, as ye Disease advances. The Appetite both for Fluids

1. The quantity of Urine gradually increases; at last

& solids is much increased, sometimes to great voraciousness; nevertheless ye Body is emaciated & ye strength impaired. The Patient feels a pain in ye Back & ab. ye Kidneys. Aedematous swelling affect the Back, Loins & Scrotum, but chiefly ye lower Extremities: these chiefly occur, if ye quantity of Urine is lessened by strong Astringents. With ye Symptoms ye is commonly difficulty of Respiration & sometimes towards ye end of ye Disease, febrile attacks supervene: the Pulse becomes small & quick; the Patient complains of Local heat, especially in ye Hands & Feet & of burning heat thro' the Alimentary Canal. With ye complaints, ye is a great dejection of Spirits; & ye Patient is either worn out & dies w.th Hectic fever; or is more suddenly cut off by convulsions. The exciting causes are, Passions of ye Mind, excessive Venery, frequent Vomiting & Purging, P.S., a great bodily fatigue, long exposure to Cold, Gouty Affections; & I may add, drinking much watery Fluids, especially Sea. — Of all ye Remedies employed for ye Cure, none are more frequently used ye Astringents, as Lime Water, Vitriolic Acid, Bristol Water &c; but Allum seems to be ye best, joined w.th Succ. Japon. ye Kino &c. or given

in a fluid state, as ye Serum & Lymphatics. — Tonics have been employed w.th a view of increasing ye Tone of ye System; as Cortex Peruv. & cold Bath, Bitters & Exercise — Tincture of Cantharides is said to have very good effect in ye Disease, by stimulating ye Kidneys. — Diaphoretics have been much recommended, we are told of several Patients being cured by ye sweating Plan. Dover's Powder is preceded by ye warm Bath, is a powerful method of sweating. Flannel Shirts may be useful. Removal to a warmer Climate is said to have cured ye Disease. Emetics have been suggested & they may be serviceable at early Stages. — External Applications have been tried as cold Applied to ye region of ye Kidneys, & Belts containing Astringent Substances; & from ye latter of ye Dr. Whytt thinks he has seen good Effects. Blisters have been applied to ye Loins, but without much Advantage. Upon ye whole, the cure of ye Disease, remains to be discovered; I w.d advise ye trial of Metallic Tonics, as Cuprum Ammon. Vitriol. Alb. &c. & perhaps nervous medicines, as Camphor, Musk &c. might be useful. As a Purgative I w.d recommend Ol. Ricini w.th ℞. of Jalap. & for Diet Fat Meat, w.th plenty of Butter, w.ch has a good Effect in allaying Thirst. —

Genus 16th Cystirrhœa.

This Disease consists in a discharge of Mucus from the Bladder with the Urine. — It generally begins with a frequent inclination to discharge Urine, which runs in a stream smaller than usual, with unusual resistance at the Neck of the Bladder & Pain at the head of the Discharge. There occasions also a change in the Colour, at the commencement it is usually of a very high Colour, & when cooled deposites a peculiar Matter, sometimes resembling the White of an Egg, sometimes appearing of a fibrous Texture, & at other times as if Wool was swimming in it. It sometimes has a strong fœtid Smell. With these Symptoms, the strength is gradually lost & the Constitution becomes impaired. Altho' the progress of the Disease be slow, yet if it is not soon counteracted it will prove fatal, inducing Ulcerations in the Bladder, which gives rise to Hectic Fever, & often total suppression of urine. — Nothing perhaps is of more consequence than the proper regulation of the Diet; hence all stimulating food must be avoided; the Patient should be most confined to Vegetables, but sometimes Fish & White Flesh may be indulged in. All Spirits should be avoid —

Cure of Disease.

X Cuts in the Disease has been of long continuance, it has been Cured by using Whey.

opiates are useful to ~~abrate~~ mitigate ye Pain & stringency; but it is necessary to join Purgatives to them, such as Tinct. Lenitiv. Mann &c. but they ought never to be used to any great extent; because they leave ye part more irritable, when the effects are gone off. — Hyosciamus has been used w.th Advantage by Dr. Cullen in ye form of Extract; & it appears to be a good Medicine as it is said to unite an opening w.th a sedative quality. If ye appears to be a Scirrhus of ye Bladder, Cicuta may be ~~recovered~~ advisable. Vehicents & Demulcents may be used to palliate Symptoms. To ~~and~~ brace ye System, & restore Tone to ye parts, Absorbents & Astringents shd be used: the Absorbents most highly recommended are Aq. Calcis, Liscivia &c: & as an astringent ye Uva Ursi has been much used: But I think greater Advantage may be derived from the Use of Cortex Peruv. & ye Cold Bath. I wd also advise Astringents to be injected into the Bladder; as a weak Solution of Sacc. Saturn &c. but we ought to be cautious in ye Use of them.

Genus 17th. Leucorrhœa or Fluor albus.

This Genus consists in ye. discharge of a thin or Lymph ye Vagina and Uterus. The Flux generally commences immediately after ye Menses & continues at first for 2 or 3 Days. It returns both before & after every succeeding Menstruation; & ye duration of ye Discharge is increased every time, till at length it becomes constant. At first ye Discharge is thin, without any inconvenience, except an itching of ye Labia Pudendi; afterwards it becomes thick & White; & at length yellow & sometimes even green & ye. It has a strong Fœtid Smell & is very acid. The External parts swell & are ulcerated; & from ye fixed pain & purulent discharge we may conclude, ye. ye are Ulcers in ye internal Parts. During ye Progress ye Patient complains of Lassitude wth. Pain abt. ye Regio Lumbar., & ye Appetite is impaired, & ye. generally occurs great Constipation ~~& this~~ accompanied wth. Thirst; ye Countenance becomes pale, & Œdema occurs in various parts: at length Circulation & Respiration become affected, wch. soon terminates in Deliquium Animi. Sometimes ye are Marks of-

general cachexia & hectic fever puts an End to ye Patients Life. This Disease is most frequent wth those Women, who lead an inactive Life & indulge themselves too much in Bed. It is often occasioned by Heat, Cold, or Moisture applied to ye inferior Extremities — For ye Cure, recourse has been had to Astringents, as Rad. Bistort. Tormentil. Infus. Rosar: Simarou. &c. but I think more advantage may be derived from ye use of ye mineral kingdom, particularly ye Ac^d have ye Vitriolic Acid for ye basis, as Allum &c. & ye may be joined to vegetables as ye Pulv. Styptic. ye Kino & Terr. Japon. — Tonics, as Bark, Steel & ~~Cold Bath &c~~, where they will stay on ye Stomach, may be very advantageously employed, & ye Cold Bath wth Exercise may be joined to them. Absorbents may be usefull, w^re Acid abounds in ye Stomach, as the Testaceous Powders & Lime Water. Stomachics too, may be employed as Infus. Amar. R: Sacra &c. — Astringent Injections have been advised, but they can only be serviceable w^re ye Disease is confined to the Vagina. When it is ~~[illegible]~~ accompanied wth Plethora, or if owing to obstructed Menses, Blood letting is highly necessary. A gentle Emetic, or two is sometimes of Service, as small Doses of Ipecacuan.

Small Doses of Rhubarb also are sometimes necessary to keep ye Body open. Diaphoretics used to a certain extent may have good effects by determining to ye Surface, but ye most mild should be used as Decoct. Lignor: — Demulcents too, where there is Ardor urinæ may be of service. But of all ye means, there is none of greater importance, yn a proper regulation of Diet; ye where Plethora does not subsist, should be nutritious. All Fat & Butyraceous matters (Milk excepted) shd be avoided; & likewise flatulent Food. The Patient shd refrain from Malt Liquors, & any Fluid to a great Extent. The best Drink is Wine or Spirits & Water, & to a Certain Extent pure Wine may be indulged in. The quantity of Food must be regulated by ye State of the Stomach —

Genus 10th Gonorrhœa

We mean here solely to confine ourselves to ye Affection, wch is strictly termed Gonorrhœa Virulenta. — It generally begins with a slight Titillation at ye Point of ye Urethra, seldom before ye 2d or after ye 12th Day after Coition;

tho' it sometimes does not appear till after Months.
the discharge is at first small in quantity, & of a limpid appearance, & ye. is no pain, but on ye contrary an agreeable Sensation; wh. ye has subsisted for some time, ye Extremity of ye Urethra becomes swelled, & ye orifice is more open ye. natural, wh. slight Inflammation, ~~accy~~ and pricking heat, wh. is augmented on ye discharge of Urine. The discharge increases, becomes thicker, & assumes a whitish cast. Afterwards ye Pain is augmented particularly behind ye Glans, & ye. occasion an uncommon stiffness of ye Penis. The Matter is now observed to become of a yellow colour, & sometimes even green. The heat & Pain on passing Urine are excruciating & ye Penis is subject to frequent Erections, & ye. Structure of ye underpart incurvation, wch. is called Cordee. The Disease may now be said to have arrived at its height, & this generally happens in ye space of 1, 2, or 3 Weeks. — After wch. time ye symptoms gradually diminish, & under proper Treatment, ye Disease commonly terminates in 5 or 6 Weeks. — The above are not ye only symptoms; many anomalous ones often occur; as violent Strangury, & very often it is succeeded by incontinence of Urine. — Swelling of ye Testes often occur; likewise Phymosis & Paraphymosis, & sometimes Ulcerations

especially in ye height

on ye Glans & Prepuce: The Sequelæ of ye Disease are a growth of Warts on ye Penis, wh. Induration & Stricture of ye Urethra; wh. often happen. — It has been long disputed whether ye Contagion giving a Gonorrhœa is ye same wh. ye giving Lues; or whether they are two different Diseases. The latter opinion I have adopted. For ye Facts on wh. each opinion is founded &c. I refer you to a publication by Mr. Bell, wh. is now getting ready for ye Press. — In ye Disease something may be done in ye Way of Prophylaxis; wh. ye view ye Caustic alkali has been recommended; but I wd. advise it to be used wd. deprived of its Caustic quality ~~in its pure state~~. A few grs. of Sal. Tartar, or common Soap may be dissolved in a little Water & injected into ye Urethra; & I have known it prevent ye Disease very often; perhaps washing wth. Water may be as efficacious. — The Cure we must consider as ye Work of Nature; for unless from some peculiarity of Constitution or Irregularities, ye Disease has always a natural Tendency to a Cure; hence our great Object is to moderate ye Symptoms. We ~~may~~ must attend to 2 Stages, ye inflammatory & ye Atonic. To obviate Inflammation we must have recourse to gentle Cathartics, as

Sal. Glaub. — Soda Phosph. — Tem. Tart. &c.
Bloodletting is also of service here on ye same principles as in other Inflammations; both general & Topical have been advised: but ye latter is not necessary except in Phymosis & Paraphymosis. The Regimen ought to be ye same as in other Inflammatory Diseases. Animal Food & all strong liquors shd be avoided. Refrigerants may be used as Nitre to obviate ye Ardor Urinæ, also G. Arab. & Diluents as Barley or Toast & Water: When ye Chordee is violent Opiates must be had recourse to. If ye Glands are much inflamed, Poultices shd be applied & Milk & Water, Ol. Olivæ or Muc. G. Arab. may be thrown between ye Prepuce & Glands, or into ye Urethra. — After ye Inflammatory stage, when ye Atonic comes on, we must have recourse to Astringents & Tonics — Of ye former ye most in use are ye Vitriol. Alb. & Acc. Sat. from both of which I have seen good Effects; but we ought to be cautious in ye use of ye'm & never use ye'm in ye Inflammatory stage — Of ye Tonics Bark & Cold Bathing are ye best. — Strictures of ye Urethra may be treated w.th Bougies.

Saturnine

Order 4th Cachexia, or Chronical Depravations of ye General Habit.

Genus 19th Scorbutus.

This Disease is generally first distinguished by a pale Countenance, attended wth great Lassitude & Inactivity, & ye arises Dyspnoea & Palpitation on ye slightest exertion. The Patient also complains of a soreness of ye Bones as if they were bruised; & tho' ye Sleep is longer yn natural, it is seldom refreshing. At ye Commencement ye Appetite is but seldom impaired; tho' ye sometimes occurs Nausea & Vomiting, wth Cardialgia and fœtid Eructations. The Belly is irregular, sometimes bound, sometimes loose; the Discharge also in some Cases is fœtid, in others watery, & in a third Case bloody. The Urine is at first limpid, & of a Citron Colour; it afterwards becomes thick & deposites a white sediment; not unfrequently it is of a purple or brown Colour, & deposites a flakes or surfaceous sediment; in other Cases ye Urine is covered wth an Oily Pellicle; & after it has stood some time, shining Chrystals are found adhering to ye sides of ye Vessel. In ye progress of ye Gums become affected, they acquire a Colour

more livid y.n natural, swelled are spongy; y.e is also an itchy sensation perceived in y.m & they are painful after eating; Hæmorrhages occur from y.e slightest accident, & often without any obvious cause. The Saliva is secreted in larger quantity, & is of a saltish taste. The surface of y.e Body is now observed to acquire a dark & sooty Appearance. The Skin is more dry y.n natural, & y.e appearance is known by y.e name of y.e Cutis Anserina, So y.t superficial purple spots mostly on y.e Face & Shoulders, & hard Tubercles, not rising above y.e Skin, but painful to y.e Touch. Large Livid Blotches occur on y.e lower Extremities: when y.e break an Ichor is discharged, & they degenerate into Ulcers; w.ch spread rapidly all over y.e System. Hæmorrhages occur from almost every pore of y.e Body, & y.e slightest Scratch degenerates into an Ulcer. Pains now occur in every part of y.e Body sometimes dull, at others acute, but most severe in y.e Night. Respiration is affected; and y.e occurs swellings of y.e Muscular part, especially of y.e Extremities, & on motion a crackling Noise is heard. At last y.e joints become contracted & immovable; The Skin becomes rough & scaly; old Ulcers break out afresh, and

if a Bone has formerly been broken, ye. happens a dissolution of ye Callus. At ye time ye Patient is affected w.th universal Paralysis, & Death ensues from ye slightest Causes. — This Disease does not occur, where ye Thermometer is above 62°. In order to prevent Scurvy, regard must be had to Cleanliness, Air, Diet & Exercise. When it happens at Sea, the Ship sh.d be frequently washd. & sprinkled w.th Vinegar; Fires sh.d be made in different parts of it, & recourse sh.d be had to Ventilators, Air Sails &c. by ye means any putrid Halitus is destroyed & fresh air brought in. The Men sh.d likewise be made to Wash themselves frequently, & never be suffered to lie down in ye wet Cloaths; ye Hammock ought to be exposed to ye Air every fair Day upon Deck. — The Men sh.d be exercised every Day, but great fatigue must be avoided. — Of all ye means of prevention, ye chief is by attention to Diet. Meat sh.d never be employed w.n putrid, & fat sh.d be avoided — fresh Provisions sh.d be procured as often as possible — & vegitables sh.d be ye chief part of ye Diet — Sour Crout is very useful — Lime to drink — Water or Grog acidulated sh.d be drank plentifully — or any acid Liquor —

The Cure must be chiefly trusted to Legitables & perhaps none are preferable to Sour Gourd & Worth — With a view to ye expulsion of ye Morbific Matter, Diaphoretics & Diuretics have been advised. The first have never been found useful & ye last may be of service, & ye best are Nitrous Salts wch may be combined wth Camphor — When ye Belly is bound recourse must be had to Glyc. Tart. Manna &c. in small doses — R. Myrrh. Balsam. Sanam. Alum &c. may be applied to ye gums. & Mel. Egypt. to ye Ulcers.

Genus 20th Scrophula

This Disease is most frequent in Childhood seldom making its appearance after ye Age of Manhood. At ye commencement small hard Swellings are perceived in different parts of ye Body, especially behind ye Ears & under ye Chin: ye increase very gradually & for a long time retain ye natural Colour. On Examination we may discover ym to be affections of ye Lymphatic Glands. It may occur at any season, but is most frequent in

in the Spring. At first there is but slight pain, but it is afterwards augmented & the swellings become discoloured & a fluctuation can be perceived. At length they break & discharge a watery sanies, which continues for a long time & if many of the Ulcers heal, others break out, till from the continual discharge a wasting of the habits occurs, & the patient lingers out a distressing life, or is cut off by Hectic fever — The swellings may occur in any of the Lymphatic Glands: they do not always suppurate, but sometimes degenerate into a Scirrhus & continue so for Life: Sometimes after being long open, they spontaneously heal up & do not again break out, & this occurs about the 14th or 15th year. In some cases other symptoms occur as swellings of the Abdomen, & of the Face, with troublesome affections of the Eyes & by the long continuance of Scirrhuella, the Bones become eroded & carious; But the most painful are the swellings of the joints called white swellings, which are looked upon as incurable, & unless amputation be performed they generally prove fatal.

℞. Ferri Sondicum Muriatis gr. xx
in aqua pura gradatim ad gr. xix — Aq. Menth.
℥iss. Syr. simp. Mucil. G. A. aa ℥i M.
Capt. ℥ss ter de die —

In a White swelling, Amputation ought to be performed, as it gives a Patient a only Chance; that it sometimes breaks out in other parts after Amputation.

With regard to ye Cure ye use of Sea & Mineral Waters have been much recommended & they have been used with success; but I attribute it to their acting as diluents, more yn to ye Impregnations, & I think diluents may be useful, in washing out ye Lymphatic Glands, & thus removing Obstructions. — The best Medicines seem to be Tonics, as Bark, but I think ye mineral ones better, as ye Sal. R. Martis, I think I have seen good Effects from ye Sal. Martis joined to Absorbent earths — The Advantages derived from ye. led me to suggest ye Use of ye Calx Tinci, wh. may act both as a Tonic & Absorbent, & I have used ye. in some Cases wth. apparent Advantage. I have also I think seen ~~much~~ some benefit derived from a medicine lately introduced in practice, ye Terra ponderosa Muriata. — Exercise & cold bathing are very serviceable, accompanied wth. Amusements. — Sal Soda has been much used, but I shd. not expect much benefit from it. Mercury is often used but I cannot say much in its favour. Cicuta has been of Service in some Cases, but it is very uncertain: Poultices of it applied externally may be of service. The Tartar of Ether applied to ye ulcers I think may be of use. Astringent Applications have been advised, but I never saw any good from ym.

Genus 21st. Rachitis.

This begins gradually in ~~tenderest periods of Infancy~~ Childhood. The first Symptom is an aversion to motion, wth a gradual wasting of the Body, wch soon deprives the Child of the Power of walking. Appetite is impaired, swelling of the Belly, as of the Anasarcous kind, wth frequent Eructations are observed; afterwards the Head increases to such a size as hardly to be supported. the Breast bone is pushed forwards, the Ribs are enlarged particularly at the juncture wth the Sternum; difficulty of Breathing & Cough takes place. the Extremities & Spine by degrees bend & shorten & the Bones grow soft. After this wch some patients the Strength gradually recovers, while others languish out a tedious Life. In the beginning the Pulse is unnaturally slow, accompanied wth severe Looseness; but towards the End it becomes quick, the Belly is bound, & the Urine scanty. Towards the end of the Disease, a peculiar Chearfulness is observed, wch may be reckoned a symptom of approaching Death. —

In the way of Cure, Evacuants may be sometimes necessary to carry away Sordes &c, & a few

grains of Rhubarb ~~in bed~~ answers best. Pills have been advised, but I think they must be hurtful from debilitating. Friction, & Exercise in ye open Air, may be useful. Bark may be had recourse to, & it promises to be a good Medicine. Tonics as preparations of Iron & Chalybeate Waters have been advised, & ye prepared from Copper as ye Cuprum Ammoniacum may be used wth advantage: but of all tonics none perhaps is of more service yn cold bathing. Another remedy, ye oil of ye Liver of Skate Fish has been much used of late in ye Highlands. It affects ye whole System by exciting a temporary Fever, wch may be regulated at pleasure; the Application is first made to ye Wrists & Ancles at Bedtime, & by degrees to ye whole body — As to Regimen, when ye Disease is perceived, ye Child shd be plentifully supplied wth Milk, & ye Nurse shd be changed: the Food shd be nutritious: drink sparing, & ye Air pure, yon ye sea Coast is perhaps ye best id likewise. Sea bathing can yn be used.

Genus 22d Syphilis.

For an acc.t of y.e Disease refer you to D.r Mr. Hunter's Publication, or if y.t sh.d be objected to on acc.t of its length, I w.d propose a Treatise published by D.r Chapman. —

We may divide y.e Symptoms into those depending on y.e Topical Application of y.e Matter; y.e Action of it in y.e Lymphatic System; & w.n it has entered y.e Mass of Circulating Fluids. — The first are Chancres; y.e 2.d Bubboes, & y.e 3.d affections of y.e Skin & Bones. — As y.e Disease depends upon a Virus introduced into y.e System, we must endeavour to cure it by one of 3 Ways — 1.st By Evacuating y.e Virus out of y.e System. 2.d Destroying its deleterious quality while it remains in y.e System. — Or 3.d By counteracting y.e influence which it has on y.e general Mass of Fluids. — Of all y.e Remedies none can be compared w.th Mercury, w.ch under proper Management will rarely fail of Curing it. It is used both externally & internally. — y.e best application for Ulcers is a y.e Solut.

℞. Calomel. gr. xij Opii gr. vi
Mica panis ℥ss Syr. q. s. ft.
Bol. in bil. xij divid. cap. j omni
nocte & mane

℞. Sublim. ab. grs. in ℔j Aquæ — ℣ may be used to ulcerations of ye Mouth &c in ye form of Gargle w.th ℥j. Gum. Arab. Fumigations have been much recommended in callous Ulcers, & I have seen it produce good Effects. Buboes ought if possible to be resolved, & not suffered to suppurate; & ye is to be bro.t ab.t by Mercurial Ointment rubbed on ye ~~Lymphatics below ye Gland~~ part, w.th ye Lymphatics of ye Gland take ye use. The best way of exhibiting Mercury is internally, but it sometimes happens yt. ye ~~Patient~~ Habit is so irritable as not to bear it; in yt. Case ye Disease must be cured by Unction. The best preparations are ye ℞. Pill of ye Ed. Pharm. Calomel. & Corr. Sub. & I w.d advise not to salivate ye Patient, but to keep him just on ye Verge: in irritable habits we th.d subjoin a small portion of Opium. ye internal use of Sublimate affords ye most immediate relief in Cutaneous affections of ye venereal kind, & is most useful to obviate Symptoms. With ye Mercury a decoction of ye Wood w.th 1, 2, or 3 Drams of Mezerion boiled in ℔j, has been found useful.

Sometimes Mercury produces great Costiveness; ye. is to be obviated by gentle Cath.s as Ol. Ricini, Manna, Crem. Tart. &c. or emollient Injections — Most commonly however a considerable Looseness is induced: ye may sometimes be prevented by varying ye Mode of introducing ye Q. & using ung.t but if ye proves abortive recourse must be had to Opiates. Salivation often happens, but ye so far from doing good, retards ye Cure, ye fore wn it occurs, we must have recourse to Sal. Glaub. or any cooling Purges. After ye Virus has been eradicated, pains are often felt in different parts of ye Body; ye are best removed by Friction, Exercise & ye Bark. The best way of removing warts is by ye Ligature, or Knife, & touching ye part afterwards wth Caustic. — Regimen ye same as in inflammatory Disorders

Genus 23. Cancer.

This Disease sometimes begins from ye most trifling Causes; but Schirrhus, from whatever Cause produced, is its most common Origin. Females are ye most subject to it, & y^e is no part in wch it may not be situated, but it is most commonly in ye Mamma. A hard circumscribed tumour is first observed wth little pain & no Change in ye Colour of ye Skin: after it has remained y^us for some time, ye swelling suddenly increases wth a sense of Itching & Heat, but no tendency to suppurate; a degree of Inequality takes place, & ye Tumor acquires a blue or livid Colour: the pain is increased, ye Lymphatic Glands swell, & ye Veins become often varicose. This is ye occult state, wch often continues during Life; tho sometimes ye patient is carried off by hectic Fever at ye Period. But sometimes Rents are perceived in ye Skin, the Tumor emits a cadaverous smell & an open ulceration comes on; the matter discharged corrodes ye neighbouring parts: the Ulcer soon put on a fungous Appearance, the Edges are livid or blk: hæmorrhagies often happen.

ye Pains are much increased; ye Body wastes; ye Patient is watchful & is sometimes cut off by Convulsions or deliquium animi; but ye most frequent termination is by hectic Fever. —

We must attempt ye Cure, either by ye Removal of ye Part totally; or by restoring its Vigour. Extirpation I think ye most effectual means of Cure, & it ought to be performed in ye beginning; but if by delay a morbid State of ye Body is produced ye is not adviseable; we must ye fore have recourse to remedies. Cicuta has lately been much recommended, & I think I have seen it produce good Effects in several Cases: ye Extr. of ye Seeds is ye best preparation. Mercury has been used externally & internally: a Solut.n of Sublimate may be usefully applied to ye Ulcers. Arsenic I have used but once & yn it did not succeed. Solanum & Mezereon I have never used. Mineral Water have been recommended, but I believe they are of little Use. I have tried Electricity, but without advantage. Externally Applications of Lead have been found useful: & to correct ye Cadaverous smell Carrot Poultices, & Fermenting Poultices are of service. Issues may be of service to retard ye Progress of Cancer. In ye last Stage, Laudanum may be used to render Life more easy. —

Vitriolic Acid in ye form of Ointment
with Hogs Lard, used externally recommended

Ord. 5th Impetigines or Cutaneous Affections.

Genus 24th Psora.

This Disease is merely confined to ye Skin; it first appears most frequently between ye fingers, & if not checked soon runs over ye whole body: It is infectious & touch is sufficient to communicate it. It appears in Vesicles filled wth water, wch have a vehemently Irritation; ye being broke, are succeeded in some by a dry Scurf; but in other they break into an open ulcer. — ye makes a distinction into sicca, & humida. — The Chief remedy in Psora is Sulphur; & ye internal & external Use of it shd be conjoined: the Ung.e Sulph. shd be rubbed on ye affected parts for 3 or 4 Nights successively, & if ye does not answer, may be repeated after a short Interval: The disagreeable smell may be corrected by Ess. Lemon, or by washing ye Sulphur in Spt. wn wch no way diminishes its activity. I have cured several patients wth ye Vitriolic Acid — ℥ij of ye Acid mixed wth ℥ij of Water & ℥i of ye Mixture taken twice a Day. — Mercury has been

much used, but it is inferior to Sulphur; ye best preparation of it is ye Solut. Corr. Sub. wch may be used wth out danger. Mineral Waters may be useful on acct. of ye Sulph. they contain. Lead has been employed, but wth less advantage yn Sulph. Myrrh has been much used in some Countries, & I have known it Cure after Sulphur has failed; but ye is reason to ~~think~~ doubt if ye Disease was not of ye herpetic kind. Cathartics shd be given in ye Course of ye Cure, to prevent bad effects wch may arise from ye Use of Ointments, wch make a Change in ye Circulation at ye Surface.

Genus 25. Herpes. Genus 26. Lepra.

Under ye two Terms, I comprehend all ye ~~Complaints~~ Eruptions, wch are vulgarly called Scorbutic; where ye Eruption is moist & has a Tendency to ulcerate, I call ye Disease Herpes; & Lepra where it is dry & scurfy. An obvious deformity of ye Skin is ye common Appearance sometimes confined to particular parts: in some Cases ye Eruption is fluid, sometimes white & scurffy; others have yellow Vesicles, &c.

℞. Antim. Crud. Hast. bis vel ter de die
Ill. sanit. affect. Ung.to Citrin —

℞. Merc. Corr. Subl. gr. x.
Aq. Font. ℔j M.

often run into one another. In some of Disease remains fixed for a Times, & ~~in others~~ often it terminates spontaneously, tho in many it returns at particular Seasons, particularly ye Spring. In the Cure purgatives are frequently employed & they are useful repeated at proper Intervals. Sal. Glaub. & Polychrest. are ye best. Sudorifics are much used, I have seen good Effects from ye Decoct. Ulmi & Dec. Lignor. — I think Serpentaria ye best Diaphoretic. — I w^d strongly advise ye internal use of Crude Antimony for from experience I have a great opinion of it. Mercury has been much used, & sometimes wth Advantage, as tending to remove obstructions & cause a due Circulation. Veratrum has been much employed lately; but I never saw any benefit from it. Of external remedies ye most efficacious is ye Solut. Sublim. — The Vitriolic Acid in ye form of ointment often proves a powerful remedy; also Sacc. Saturn. Sea Bathing is frequently serviceable — Ink is often used particularly to Herpetic Eruptions of ye Face. Sulphur has been used wth success. Washing frequently wth Soap may be serviceable — The Vapour Bath has proved salutary, w^e other Remedies have failed.

Genus 27 Tinea.

This is a very common & obstinate Disease. It is chiefly confined to the Scalp of the Head. It sometimes begins with slight Ulceration; but more frequently with a rawness of the Skin, from which a thin matter exudes: the soon hardens & forms an Incrustation, which gradually Increases both in size & thickness. It is generally of a white or greyish colour, but sometimes yellow, green, or black. After it has continued for a long time, it sometimes happens that the Hair & Crust fall off; & the Skin below is without Ulceration; but generally very red & moist. Often at the Edges of the Crust Ulcerations formed, which discharge a fœtid Matter. In the advanced Stages, the Disease is very obstinate, but if taken in the beginning, may often be easily removed; but it is always apt to return. It is a Disease of the bulbs of the Hair, & may occur at any Age; but is most frequent in Childhood. In order to cure Tinea, we must endeavour either to restore a proper Condition of the Bulbs of the Hair, or entirely to remove them.

The Vitriolic Acid in ye form of Ointment is a good Application; also Mercury combined wth it, as in ye or ye Citrinum.

Citrinum.

℞. Hydrargyr. ℥ss solve in Sp^t Nitr. ℥i & Add Axeung. lbi ~~M~~ ovis ℥i. is apt to grow hard wth keeping, a double quantity of Acid & Mercury may be employed, & an equal quantity of Axeung. added upon mixing it

Cathartics sh.d be employed at due intervals thro' y.e Cure, in order to prevent any Symptoms w.ch may be y.e consequence of external Applications. The external Application of Mercurials is of great use; & y.e best way of applying it is in form of a Poultice, made of Bread w.th Corr. Sublimate; from y.e I have seen very good effects; & also from y.e Use of Aug. Ars rubbed w.th some Emollient Ointment. A Solution of Hepar Sulphuris has been used w.th Success in y.e form of Lotion. The Vegetable Alkali in y.e form of Pot. Tartar, has great power in dissolving y.e Acids. An Infusion of Tobacco has been used, but I think bad Consequences may arise from it's narcotic quality. When y.e Discharge is very great, Dry Powders as Tutia, Lap. Cal. &c have been employed; they may prevent y.e spreading of y.e Matter, but are apt to produce Crusts. — Little is to be expected from Emollients. A Pitched Plaister produces a radical Cure by removing y.e Bulbs of y.e Hair; but it is apt to excite violent Inflammation; therefore a small piece sh.d be removed at a Time. Issues may be useful, therefore sh.d never be omitted. ——

Ord. 6th. Neuroses — or Nervous Affections.

Genus 28. Apoplexia.

The Appearances of ye Disease are various, but I shall describe ye most general ones. — It sometimes suddenly attacks apparently healthy persons; but is generally preceded by Headach, Vertigo, Tinnitus Aurium, indistinct vision in one or both Eyes, a pricking sensation of ye Extremities, &c. ye may continue for some time, then ye Muscles loose their power, & ye Person suddenly falls down, & seems as if in a sound Sleep: ye often takes place an involuntary discharge of Urine & Fæces, & generally of Blood from different Parts: the Face appears turgid, ye Eyes prominent, ye Tongue hangs out, & yre is a discharge of Tears: the Limbs are generally motionless, tho' sometimes convulsed: the Breathing is attended wth a peculiar Noise; ye Heart is agitated, & ye Pulse is strong; but ye Pulse soon becomes weaker & slower,* & ye Patient is at last cut off by Convulsions, or failure of Breathing. Sometimes however ye Patient

* a pothy matter is found at ye mouth

recovers: the external Senses first appear by Degrees & ye internal, & y motions return: in some Cases a great degree of Fever remains, & generally y^e is a Paralysis, either of one Side, or a particular part especially ye Tongue. The Mental Faculties are also left much impaired particularly ye Memory: y^e is sometime a recovery from y^e, but they often remain during Life. This Disease is distinguised from most others, by ye total Abolition of Sense, or by ye Circulation & Respiration continuing. Men are most subject to it, & at an advanced Period of Life. It sometimes depends upon Mal-conformation of ye Body, as shortness of ye Neck &c. The Exciting Causes may be referred to 6 Heads. 1st Such as give determination of Blood to ye Head as excessive Drinking, Vomiting, Coughing &c. 2^d Injuries done to ye Skull or Brain, as Fracture or Concussion. 3^d Suppression of usual Evacuations, as ye Stoppage of Urine, or sudden Cure of Cutaneous Eruptions &c. 4th Those things y^t diminish ye determination to ye Brain, as great Evacuations. 5th Attention of ye Mental Faculties, as long continued Grief &c. 6th Various Narcotics, as Cicuta, Opium, Hyoscyamus &c. ——

Blood letting has been much employed in y. Disease & copious Bloodletting has, no doubt, produced good Consequences: if y.e is an accumulation in y.e Vessels, V.S. ought to be employed, & y.e best method is to open y.e Jugulars: if topical Bloodletting is employed, Cupping & Scarifying y.e Temples is best. Stimulants, as Volatile Substances applied to y.e Nose, Sternutatories, Pricking w.th Pins under y.e Nails, y.e Actual Cautery, &c. have been used; & they may be useful, w.n y.e Disease arises from too great Evacuations: y.e Actual Cautery & Pricking w.th Pins are the cruel, but they are powerful Causes of Excitement, & y.e Patient will receive no Injury from y.m. Injections have been employed, & y.e best are Saline Waters w.th Turpentine: more stimulant ones have been advised as Colocynthida, Euphorbium &c. but if y.e Patient recover they will excite inflammation: Injections of Tobacco smoke may be of service. Fomentations of y.e Legs may be useful, w.n y.e Disease arises from Compression. Blisters & Sinapisms, ought never be omitted; & Cataplasms of Horse-radish root, &c. may be of service. —

It is of Consequence to have y.e Patient's Body kept in an erect posture. —

Genus 29. Paralysis.

This disease begins in different ways: It sometimes occurs without any preceeding symptoms; but most commonly advances gradually: It is often preceeded by several symptoms as vertigo & sense of weight in ye Head; ye Patient is dull; memory impaired; a prickling sensation wth pain occurs; ye natural heat is lessened; ye Pulsations of ye Arteries become irregular, & ye Circulation languid; at length ye Parts lose yr Sense & Motion; but it sometimes happens yt there is a loss of Sense while Motion continues & vice versa. The Disease sometimes occurs in ye superior, at other times in ye inferior Extremities; but most commonly in one side, or organ. After ye Part is become thus affected, ye Limb gradually wastes, & it is sometimes affected wth Oedema —
It sometimes happens yt a natural healthy termination takes place; but it generally continues during Life gradually augmenting. The Cure consists in increasing ye action

of ye Brain, either by Topical or General Stimulants. — Where ye Disease arises from extravasated Blood in ye Brain or about it V. S. may be of great service, but it is inadmissible in late Periods; & shd never be repeated unless manifest advantage is derived from it. Purgatives in certain Cases may be useful; ye Saline in Effusions of Blood & congestion of ye Brain; & ye Stimulating ones, as Scamo Jalap. & Calom. where ye Disease arises from Sorpor & Compression, depending on Serosity. — Errhines have been much used, & have sometimes produced even an instantaneous Cure. Asarum is ye best. Helleborus & Euphorb. I think dangerous. Emetics have a great virtue by cleansing ye Stomach, & evacuating Serosity, & I think ye best of ye Tribe is Ipecac. & Mustard, wch stimulate as well as vomit; but both ye Emetics & Errhines may be improper wn ye Disease arises from Congestion. Rubefacientia, as rubbing ye Part wth flannel impregnated wth Volatile Alkali may be of service; also whipping it wth Nettles — Vesicantia are sometimes useful; but as they may produce Gangrene, ye Rubefacientia are preferable.

ye Suppurantia, as Issues are useful by ye Discharge they cause. Many Stimuli have been employed internally wth great Success, as Sal. C. & Castor, Garlic, Guaiac &c. & a new remedy has been introduced ye Arnica Montana, or German Leopard bane, wch I am not yet acquainted with. The warm bath is sometimes useful, wre ye Disease does not arise from Compression; ye heat shd be from 96 to 100°. —

Among all ye remedies none has been more successfully employed yn Mercury; it requires long application & ye patient shd be kept on ye Verge of Salivation. Camphor has been serviceable. Electricity has often produced ye very best effects in Cases of Paralysis; & where a Stimulant is wanted it is ye best we can use; & I think we may expect more Advantage from Shocks, than from drawing of Sparks. In Cases of Torpor it ought never to be omitted; & it ought to be long persevered in. It may be used along wth any other Remedy. — — — — — —

Genus 30. Epilepsia.

In ye Disease ye Patients fall to ye ground, & are incapable of any impression of Objects; they have violent Convulsions of every Muscle of ye Body; ye Respiration appears to be uniform; after some time froth is collected in ye Mouth, & ye are evident symptoms of Congestion of Blood in ye Head, ye Countenance becomes livid; ye Tongue hangs out of ye Mouth, & if not prevented is liable to be wounded by ye violent contraction of ye Muscles of ye lower Jaw, by wch ye Teeth are sometimes ~~br~~ broke. Thro' ye whole of ye Disease great Delirium prevails, & groans & unmeaning sentences are uttered; violent Discharges of Urine, Faces & sometimes Blood supervene; & ye Patient in ye end ~~falls~~ becomes motionless. These are ye common Appearances. Sometimes ye Disease takes place without any warning; at other times ye are threatnings for many Days, as Vertigo, Headach, dilatation of ye Pupil, &c. but chiefly ye Aur. Epileptica wch is a prickling sensation, beginning in ye Extremities & advancing upwards till it reaches ye Head; wn

℞. Vitriol. Alb. q.v. solve in
Aq. Fontanâ, et præcip.
cum Sp.t Vol. Alk. et sign. Cubicum
Zincum præcipitatum

ye Disease begins. As Epilepsy consists in a peculiar action of ye Brain induced by stimuli, ye chief Object towards ye Cure is to remove ye Irritability, & to strengthen ye System. When threatnings of Fits occur, they may be anticipated by Antispasmodics; ye may be referred to Stimulant & sedative; both may produce good effects; of ye first, large Doses of C. M. V. may be given, or rather Ether, by wch I have often seen fits checked. Of ye sedatives are Opium, Musk & Camphor, & ye have sometimes good effects; but I think ye Stimulants preferable. I have seen ye Progress of ye Aura Epileptica stopped by Ligatures applied above it. And I have seen a fit prevented by ye Jaws being kept open. By ye imitation arises from Congescence of ye Brain A. S. may be of use or Refrigerant & Cathartics. Valerian has been much used & I think it a good Antispasmodic — Tonics are of all remedies ye most effectual, & particularly yse from ye mineral Kingdom: of yse Copper is one of ye Best & it may be given in ye form of ye Pil. Cœrul. but shd never be taken so as to occasion Vomiting or Looseness. The Zincum praecip. is also a good Medicine —

℞. Zinci proxcub. gr. v.
Pulv. Valer. Di Ott. Capt. 3de die

Maniacs will bear without Injury
a degree of Cold & Hunger w.h. will
a sound person — w.h. happens in
— a certain proof
of Mania being present.

Genus 31 Convulsio.

of y. many Different Genera have been marked out, but I w. comprehend yr. all under y. Character of Chorea, not confining it to y. Chorea Sancti Viti. In y. Disease y. Senses are entire, & y. voluntary Muscles are principally affected, & it attacks many different Muscles alternately; yr. is at first a particular feel like Aura Epilep. but it is never propagated to y. Brain. The Cure is conducted on y. same general principles as Epilepsy, & y. same medicines may be used.

Genus 32, Tetanus

This Disease is not frequent in this Country, but often occurs in warm Climates, & is y. Consequence of external Wounds, lying in a damp place &c. y. irritation fr. w. causes Contractions of particular Muscles — When it is occasioned by the inflammation produced by Wounds, we must endeavour to allay y. Inflam. by topical Applications — & for y. purpose Warm Fomentations

are generally used; but I think Saturnine Poultices wd be more useful — Deep Incisions above ye Wound in order to divide ye Nerve will often give Relief; but it ought to be done very early, otherwise no benefit will accrue from it — V. S. may sometimes be of service in ye Beginning as serving to obviate Inflammation — but ye greatest Confidence is generally put in Antispasmodics of ye Sedative kind as Opium, Musk & ye Warm Bath; & from ye great advantage is often derived — Opium sh. be given very plentifully. 9ii 200. of L. L. have often been given, without producing greater effects yn 20 in a healthy person: wth this ye Pat. sh. be kept in ye warm Bath for hours together — I think Ether may be tried — Qal friction is said to have produced good effects. — There is a Case recorded in ye Med. Com. V. 1. where ye Cold Bath was used wth Success, & I have heard of other Cases — A locked Jaw has ~~often~~ sometimes been resolved by a strong Electrical Shock. When ye Disease arises from Pricks &c. immersing ye Part in tepid Oil for ½ an Hour is said to be an efficacious Remedy. — —

Genus 33. Rabies.

This is occasioned by ye Bite of a Mad Animal — The Wound often heals as soon as a common wound — but abt. ye 30 or 40th Day after ye Bite, a dull pain is felt in ye Part (tho' ye Disease in some Cases does not commence till a long time has elapsed, sometimes even after Years) soon after ye Patient becomes pensive & Melancholy, shuns Company, & complains of Languor & Lassitude, loathes all Food, & is very restless in ye Night, & subject to frightful Dreams and Startings — This is ye first Stage — In ye 2d. Respiration & Circulation are both affected, ye Pulse quick, irregular, & fuller yn. natural; to yse ye Hydrophobia or Dread of Water supervenes — ye Patient at first takes Water in his Mouth without ye smallest dread, & is astonished to find he cannot swallow it — ye sensation of a Ball threatning Suffocation soon Convulsions are induced from ye Sight of Water or any transparent Substance — Horrors & Shiverings take place from solid food or even cold Air touching ye Pharynx. — In ye 3d Stage a Change in ye mental Faculties takes place — in place of Melancholia a Phrenitic Delirium ~~takes~~ begins, ye Tone of Voice is changed — they attempt to bite yse around yn. —

& Froth is observed at the Mouth — they commonly have intervals of sense at the time, & desire the attendants to keep away; in the End a state of perfect Collapse succeeds & closes the scene — With regard to the Prevention of the Disease the first Thing to be done is the Excision of the Part — but if this is impracticable we shd endeavour to destroy the Virus by the actual Cautery — & one of the Methods ought never to be omitted — We may also support a discharge by Epispast. or we may use Lotions composed of a Solution of Salt Tart. or Caust. Alk. — Sea or Cold Bathing of any kind has been much recommended & may be used before the Hydrophobia commences, but it does harm after. — Many Specifics have been in great repute particularly Dr Mead's, the Tongue of the Mushroom & of late the Armoriack ~~w.ch~~ the Basis of which is found to be Chalk — any of the I think will be but of little service; however they may be tried — Some put great Confidence in Mercurial Friction, used so as to affect the salivary Glands, & I think it is worth making a trial of — but the chief prevention I think depends upon the removal of the part. —

Maniacs will bear without injury a degree
of Cold & hunger, wch. wd. kill another person &c.
yt. is a true sign of ye disease being present

These two Diseases, I think may be joined; the chief difference lies in ye Symptoms, ye Cause & Cause are ye same, & they frequently pass from one into ye other. — The first Stage of Melancholia is marked by Gloomyness, a Disposition to Silence, Dread & Shunning of Company: & in many yeare is a great Aversion to all ~~Comp~~ Motion: the Silence is sometimes so great ye they will remain many Days without speaking a Word, only now & then muttering to yemselves & Moaning. Sometimes ye is a gradual recovery of Health; & not unfrequently ye Disease returns periodically; in other Cases after subsiding for some time it terminates in Mania. —

This is marked by peculiar Facority, rolling of ye Eyes, Talkativeness & precipitation in talking: Patients take Offence at ye least trifle, & yeir passions are attended wth great Violence of Words & Actions: but this is not ye only State perceived & sometimes they appear very happy, wch is specified by Laughing, Singing, Dancing &c. & they often shew ye most brilliant Wit & shining talents. —

In ye Diseases occurring periodically, Y. S. is indicated, but I think it sh^d not be employed to great Extent. When y^e is a great Determination to ye Brain, Arteriotomy may be of service — Cathartics have often produced ye best effects, & of ye ye Tart. Solub. is to be prefered, & ye best way of giving it is in Doses of ℥ss or ℥i every hour till it operates — & repeated every Morning. If Patient cannot be made to take ye Jalap or Calom. may be given without their knowledge — Emetics of Tart. Em. frequently repeated have often good Effects. Blisters to ye Head are much employed, but I think Setons in ye H^d or Neck better. Opium & ye warm Bath give temporary Relief, but cause bad Consequences, y^ere fore I think ought to be avoided: I sh^d prefer washing ye head in^th cold Water every morning. W^th regard to regimen, ye Diet sh^d consist of Milk & Vegetables, particularly Acescent Fruits. Exercise is particularly serviceable, but it sh^d not be violent. Maniacs sh^d I think be treated mildly & Melancholics sh^d have everything done to divert y^m — Music is particularly useful.

Genus 36 Hypochondriasis

In ye Disease Patients are particularly troubled wth Diseases of ye Stomach; ye Appetite is whimsical, & craves for extraordinary things; an acid Liquor frequently rises to ye Mouth: there is a burning heat at ye Stomach; & ye Intestines are very subject to Wind & Borborygmos: a violent Palpitation of ye Heart occurs which much ~~[illegible]~~ affrights ye Patient, it first happens in ye Night, but afterwards thro' ye Day: ye Heat is sometimes suddenly increased at particular parts, & y^e is often a sense of Cold in ye Extremities & across ye Back: the Belly is generally bound, & y^e is often a discharge of black viscid matter: the Urine for ye most part is scanty & high coloured, but sometimes ye contrary happens. The patient sometimes passes whole Nights in Watchfulness; & when he does sleep, is much disturbed by dreadful Dreams. Many other Diseases are liable to occur wth y^e as Jaundice, Dropsy, Tympanites &c. & in ye way it may end in Death; but it is generally more troublesome y^n dangerous, & may remain during a very long Life. It is peculiar to ye melancholic temperament: ye habit is known by a swarthy Complexion, blk eyes & hair, hard

rough Skin, large Vessels, rigid fibres, & ye passions are not easily moved, but when they are, permanent. It may be known from Dispepsia by ye sadness, fear of Death &c. & from Hysteria, because in that ye is great volatility of Temper. This Disease seldom happens before ye 30 year; it is however hereditary; & it is chiefly peculiar to ye male Sex —

Most of ye remedies employed in ye Disease act more as palliating ye ensuing ye Disease. The Torpor must chiefly be guarded against by ye Conduct of Life & Regimen. All Aliments producing flatulency must be guarded against. Milk Diet is bad as producing an Acid. Animal Food is best, & ye salted, as ye Salt may stimulate ye Stomach, & it has been observed, ye Patients will digest smoked Ham, Beef &c. ~~&c~~ sooner ye Beef ~~steak~~; a hearty meal shd be avoided. For Drink, pure Water, or wth ye Addtn of a little Spirit is best. Exercise is very serviceable, particularly riding on Horseback — Cold shd be avoided — ye Disease has often been cured, by removing from a Cold to a warm Climate. Warm Bathing has been recommended, but it shd be moderately employed — I think it a doubtful remedy — Friction wth ye flesh brush has been of service — Stimulant Antispasmodics as Ol. Gum. Tinct Foetid. &c have been employed, & as obviating Symptoms, Bitters & Aromatics,

but ye sh^d not be pushed too far. I sh^d be inclined to try Camphor. Absorbents have been employed ye best is ye Calcind Magnesia. Chalybeates are doubtful: I think they may increase ye Disease. Gentle Emetics may be sparingly employed, & Obstipatio sh^d be guarded ag^st by gentle Cathartics as aloes, Tart. Tolub. & Ricinde. — All thought & study sh^d if possible be guarded ag^st & ye Patients Business sh^d be an active one, & w^e he is engaged much without Doors. —

Genus 37. Hysteria.

This is in a great measure a female Affection, & if from their mode of Life very frequent. As its form is very various it w^d take up too much time in enumerating all ye Symptoms. I shall therefore refer you to Dr Whyte, & Sydenham, but particularly to Hoffman. ~~It may be divided into Symptoms, & Paroxysms or Fits.~~ The Chief Symptoms are: Affections of ye Alimentary Canal, particular heat, Clavus Hystericus & ye Globus Hyst: The most common Symptoms in ye fits are violent Laughing & Crying: They often resemble Epilepsy, but are distinguished from it by ye Globus, & ye presence of ye Senses. —

This disease generally occurs in females about ye Time ye menses make ye appearance, & is most common in ye Sanguine Temperament. ye is distinguished by smooth Skin, small Vessels, florid Complexion & red hair, but predisposition may be acquired by all Causes inducing Plethora or Irritability. To prevent ye accession of a Fit nothing is so effectual as a full dose of Laudanum, if it does not prevent it, it rarely fails of mitigating it. If ye sh.d fail, or if it disagrees Musk will often have immediate effects. Camphor is also of great service in many Cases. Vol. Alkali Sp.t is much employed, but Æther in Doses of ℥ xx or xxx is more powerful. Asafœtida both in Injections & by ye mouth & ~~Camphor~~ Castor are much used but they sh.d be given in very large Doses. In ye fitt, immersing ye Hands in cold Water, throwing it in ye face &c. sh.d not be neglected, & Vol. Alk., Burnt feathers, Tobacco fumes &c are usefully applied to ye Nose. In ye interval between fitts, in plethoric habits V. S. is requisite, but it need not be repeated; & Cathartics of ye refrigerent kind sh.d be used. Spare diet has often effected a radical Cure. If ye Disease proceeds from relaxation, Tonics as Bark, Chalybeates, ye Prepara.ns of Copper & Zinc, & Cold Bathing are ye most useful. ———

Genus 38. Asthma.

By ye Term we mean w. is commonly called ye Spasmodic Asthma: This is distinguished by difficulty of Breathing, a hissing Noise, and attended w. a sense of Stricture abt. ye Breast, & by its recurring at intervals: the fitts commonly happen in ye Night, & ye Patient is obliged to raise himself up & open his mouth wide in order to breath freely; they are attended w. a dry shrill cough, ~~ye Voice is shrill~~ & ye Pulse is small, quick & intermittent: The Countenance is at first pale, but it afterwards acquires a dark & livid hue: when a fit continues long cold sweats break out & sometimes death ensues. This disease often continues for a great number of years. The fitts are various in duration; the termination of one is indicated by copious Expectoration, or profuse Discharge of Urine & Saliva. Sir J. Floyer is ye best author on ye subject. In ye Fitt if Plethora exists V. S. shd be employed, but its use is improper in ye se frequently attacked by ye Disease. Fomentations to ye Breast are often useful, but ye Sinapism & Pediluvium are preferable, & ye have sometimes terminated a fitt. Æther is often productive of very good Effects, it may be used both externally & internally, & ~~ye Fumes~~

Pro Adulto

℞. Ether. Vitriol. ℥ij Mucil. G. A.
Syr. Simp. Aq. Mont. aa ℥ij M.
Capt. ℥ß bis in Die & ces. urg. Dyspn.
necnon — ℞. Lini. praecip. gr. v
Pulv. Valer. Sylv. ʒi M.
Capt. bis indies — — — — —

— Pro Infante —

℞. Ether. Vitriol. ℥i Mucil. G. A.
Aq. Mont. Syr. Simp. aa ℥ij
M. Capt. ℥ß omni bihario urgente
Dyspnoea

also in ye form of vapour, inspired from a Vial put in warm Water. Musk has often good Effects, & I have seen ye same from fœtid Injections. Opium is often useful, but it sh. never be employed until Bleeding has been premised. Oily Draughts are said to have produced an immediate Cure of ye Croup, but I have never tried yme. Blisters have been found very serviceable, & I think sh. seldom be omitted: Emetics have in some Cases proved benificial. Tobacco Steams will often give relief, & I have known a fitt prevented by smoaking a pipe. — A fitt of Asthma can seldom be prevented, but it may sometimes be much mitigated by ye following methods. Occasional Causes must be guarded ag.st as Heat, Cold, & Moisture, & Smoke & certain Powders w.ch will sometimes cause it as Ipecac. Much may be derived from Diet; in plethoric Habits spare Diet is best, in weak, a nutritious, w.th ye moderate use of Wine. Bark & Chalybeates have been found useful, & Copper & Zinc promise ~~fair~~ to prove so — Ipnes is.ue a spare diet, is necessary may be of use, also Cathartics: Some advise Mercury, but I cannot say how ye operate.

Genus 39. Dyspepsia

This Disease is very frequent; ye first symptom is loss of appetite, & after long fasting, ye Stomach appears full; wch is occasioned by Wind, as appears from Eructations & Borborygmi: Nausea & Vomiting often occur, & an acid Liquor rises from ye Stomach; ye food also sometimes rises. A great pain is perceived in ye Stomach & Intestines, especially wn ye Belly is bound, wch is mostly ye Case. ye Pain is not fixed. By long continuance ye Disease produces wasting of ye Bod, & sometimes even Death; but it more frequently ends in other Complaints, particularly Dropsy. This Disease may be distinguished from Scirrhus of ye Stomach, because in ye ye Pain is fixed, & ye is often an evident Tumor. As Dysp. proceeds from weakness of ye Intestinal Canal, all flatulent Food, & relaxing substances must be avoided. The bound state of ye Belly is to be obviated by gentle

℞. Ft. Amar. Aromat. Aq. ~~Lavat.~~ Mentth. p.
aa ℥j M. Cap. ℥ss ʒ de die
Habat aeger Pil. Aloet. vel Foetid.
gr. v. h. s. pro re nata —
Et si occasio sit Pil. Theb. gr. x. —

℞. Pulv. Columb. ʒiv vel ℥ss. Sum.
bis vel ʒ de die

Cathartics, & ye best may be determined by experience. Aloes will mostly answer best, except in Case of Hemorrhoids. To remove Flatus Asafoetida may be joined wth ye Aloes; or Aromatics may be used, & ye properest is Aq. Menth. P. — To remove Acidity Magnes. Calcin. may be had recourse to. To restore ye Tone of ye Stomach, no thing seems better y^n Astringents, wth ye view ye vitriolic Acid joined to aromatics is often employed. Tar Water was long esteemed infallible, it is now however little used. The Vegetable Bitters are often employed wth advantage, as Gentian, Centaury &c. but ye most agreeable Bitter is Columbo, it is given from ℈ij ad ℈i — Rhubarb or Bark chewed in ye mouth are often serviceable. Chalybeates are sometimes of use, especially ye mineral Waters; & Cold water taken gradually into ye Stomach, as by sucking thro' a Pipe, is useful. Exercise is very beneficial. For Diet, solid animal Food wth no vegitables except bread is to be prefered; & it agrees best salted — Chocolate may be used for Breakfast; & for common Drink Water with a little Spirits is best — —

if any malt liquor be used it shd be porter

Genus 40. Colica

This is a spasmodic affection of ye Intestines from many irritating Cause. The Chief Symptoms are an acute excruciating Pain in ye Belly, not fixed attended wth Vomiting & Costiveness, & sometimes a suppression of Urine, after it has continued for some time, Patients labour under Anxiety & Delirium; ye Vomiting is often attended wth hiccup, Convulsions, & Cold Sweats, & mostly terminates favorably, but often recurs — The first thing to be done towards ye Cure of a fitt is V.S. yet ought never to be omitted, except in very weak & delicate habits — after ye a full dose of Opium shd be given, & if ye is vomited up, repeated — To remove ye irritating Cause Injections must be had recourse to, ye best are Emollient or Diluents, or if ye do not answer, Glaubers or common Salt, may be added; if ye fails Tobacco smoke will often succeed. Sometimes Purgatives by ye Mouth are proper; as Ol. Ricin & Allum has been lately much praised by Dr Percival, & wn other means fail ye may be tried.

Externally no Applications are better ye warm Fomentations, or Bath & Semicupium, wn ye means fail recourse is had to Blisters, but, unless we dread Inflammation, they are better omitted. — To prevent its return Bark, Chalybeates & ye Cold Bath are to be employed, tho' nothing is perhaps better yn ye chewing of Rhubarb. all exciting causes such as flatulent & acescent Food are to be avoided. Milk diet has often cured it. Exercise too ought to be carefully enjoined.

Genus 41 Cephalæa.

This is a pain of ye Head either topical or general. This is often productive of Fevers, & loss of Appetite, & is sometimes attended wth great discharge from ye Nose & Eyes. Patients are very watchful & wn they sleep are not refreshed by it. the belly is often costive. Sometime Syncope, Deliq. animi, & Convulsions take Place; but ye is not common. for ye most part ye Pain is the only affection. The prevention of ye Dis-

ease must be by avoiding occasional Causes, all corporeal & mental Stimuli as Cold, Heat, intense Thought &c. — For ye Cure, V. S. in plethoric habits is often serviceable: if ye is a sense of Pulsation in ye Head, topical Bloodletting sh. be had recourse to. Cathartics of ye Saline kind are very useful in such habits. We increased sensibility of ye Nerves in ye Cause: Blisters, Issues, Warm Volatile Esp. Ether, &c. sh. be had recourse to; & Volatiles applied to ye nose are sometimes beneficial. Opium is often applied externally, in ye form of Patches or Liquid, but ye best way of using it is internally, & it sh. be taken in a full Dose: in ye same Way Camphor & Valerian are sometimes usefully employed. Hyoscyamus has sometimes cured w. other things failed. Sometimes a patient may be relieved by pressure applied to ye pained part. Errhines will sometime remove ye Disease. To remove predisposition Bark & Cold Bathing may be employed. If ye above fail, Cupreum, Arsenic, Zinc, or Bark may be used w. success.

Genus 42 Odontalgia.

For an acc.t of y.e Disease, I shall refer you to Mr. John Hunter's publication. An Irritation of y.e Nerves of y.e Jaw, but more commonly a disease of y.e Tooth is y.e cause of y.e Pain — Sometimes it affects y.e neighbouring parts as y.e Nose, Eyes &c. The Irritation may be removed by extracting y.e Tooth, or filling it up w.th Lead, Tinfoil &c. or y.e pain may be alleviated often by Opium. A Cure is often effected by destroying y.e Nerve, either by y.e actual Cautery or by Caustic, as 1 P.t of Nitrous Acid mix'd w.th 3 P.ts of dulcified Sp.t The best way to prevent toothach is by washing y.e Teeth frequently w.th cold Water, or if any thing else is required, ~~but~~ nothing is better y.n burnt bread — In Caries Pulv. Cort & R. Myrrh. may be used. —

Order 7th. Morbi Dissimiles, or Chronic Affections wch have very little Analogy to each other, or to any of ye Associations already mentioned.

Genus 13. Symptomata a Venenis.

We shall divide ye into ye stimulant & sedative kinds: of ye former are Mercury, Arsenic, Copper & many other minerals; some Vegetables, as Euphorb. Hellebore &c. Animals as Cantharides: & to ye we may add substances wch act more mechanically as powdered Glass, Hair cut small &c. Of ye sedatives are Cicuta, Solanum, Camphor, Opium &c. In ye case of Stimulants, ye first Symptom is Nausea, wth Vomiting & Hiccup, soon after a violent pain in ye Stomach & intestines occurs: there happens great heat & thirst, the Throat is parched, Circulation increased, & Palpitation of ye heart is produced. after ye ye vomiting in some degree ceases, a tincture is felt at ye Stomach; ye Countenance looks horrid, Convulsions are pro-

duced, ye heat is increased, but is sometimes attended wth. Cold sweats; ye Urine comes away wth. great Violence; great prostration of Strength succeeds, & ~~at length~~ at length he becomes comatose & Delirium is produced, & ye patient dies. ~~But if he recovers~~ Sometimes Patients recover, but yr. they are troubled wth. Chronic Affections all ye remainder of ye. Lives — As to ye Sedatives, they produce first a Sense of dullness & great disposition to sleep; there attends Nausea, & sometimes Vomiting, anxiety, difficulty of Breathing, wth. Fainting, Vertigo & Tinnitus aurium; & ~~often~~ also much Delirium: A Tremor, often wth. Convulsions, is produced, ye pulse is quick, small & intermitting, & tho ye heat is sometimes augmented, ye Patient appears cold; ye superficial Veins, particularly abt. ye Head, are much enlarged, ye Countenance appears livid; Hemorrhages from different parts succeed, & a deep sleep follows from wch. ye patient seldom recovers. —

To form a diagnostic, ye Vomiting, peculiar heat, pain & Thirst must be attended to: the peculiar taste too is some assistance. On dissecting, ye Inflammation, & sudden putrefaction will be a great help; wn. Opium was ye

Poison ye smell of it may discover it, & Arsenic may be known by ye white Colour &c. ye Fumes of it give to Copper, & ye smell of Garlic. — When ye is a suspicion of Poison, ye first thing to be done is to endeavour to expell it, ye may be effected by irritating ye Fauces, or by giving an Emetic of ℞ Vitriol. Alb. — Camomile Infus — or Infus of Tobacco. Diluents shd be drank very plentifully. After ye vomiting has been carried to a certain extent, fat Broath, &c. shd be given, likewise Oil, warm Milk & mucilaginous Injections shd not be omitted. After ye we may employ medicines to decompound ye Poisons; met. Salts are sometimes decompounded by Acids, & ye activity is diminished by Sulphur: la Solution of Salt of Tartar is sometimes given with particular advantage ag.st Sublimate. Camphor has been rd to counteract Canthardes, but Twd put but little trust in it: the Juices of Plantain & Horehound has been recommended ag.st Canthar. & Hyoscyam. but we have not had sufficient proof of its Efficacy.

Genus 44 Symptom. a Vermibus

There is no part of ye Body in wch Worms may not exist; but they are most common in ye Alimentary Canal: of yse ye are 3 kinds. ye Lumbrici are ye chief: yse are very like earth worms only of a paler Colour. they are abt ye size of a Goose quill, but ye length is precarious, tho seldom more ye 12 Inches. The next are ye Ascarides, yse seldom exceed an Inch in length, are white & abt ye thickness of a thread: they exist chiefly in ye Rectum, & are very numerous. The other kind is ye Tænia, of yis ye is seldom more yn one at a time. It is flat & broad & made up of a number of joints, & is often several Yards in length. It is discharged in fragments, & if any joint remains in ye Intestines it has ye power of increasing, & forming a new Worm. Worms are most commonly met wth in children, & mostly in phlegmatic habits, & chiefly in yse of an idle & sedentary Life. It is a fact ye yse Vermin have decreased, since ye use of Tea has increased, whether Tea has any influence from its narcotic Powers is uncertain. ——

We shall now take notice of some of ye principal Symptoms. In ye first place, ye Appetite is impaired sometimes, but most commonly voracious & fanciful, wth. ye. yre. is a temporary vomiting, wth. sour Eructations; yre. is a great desire for blood; ye Countenance becomes pale & sallow, wth. flushings; ye Eyes appear dull; ye Pupil is sometimes dilated, ye Palpebræ are swelled, & ye Eyes are surrounded wth. a blueness, ye Lips & Nose are tumified & Itch much: The Sleep is disturbed by frightful dreams; they grind yre teeth, & feverish fits occur, sometimes wth. Delirium: during yre Symptoms yre is great Headach, disagreeable taste in ye Mouth wth an increased flow of Saliva, dry Cough, pain of yre Side, Dyspnœa, Hiccup, Borborygmi and Gripes. — In Case of Ascarides, ye Belly is swelled & tense abt. ye Navel, yre is an Itching abt. ye Anus, & sometimes Tenesmus & Prolapsus Ani — In ye Tænia, ye Belly is mostly loose, & yre is a frequent discharge of a glairy matter, & sometimes joints of worms are ejected both by Stool & Vomit: Convulsions, Epilepsy & Paralysis are often produced, & in some cases Idiotism: unless they are expelled, Death frequently ensues.

The Cure depends upon killing & ~~destroying~~ expelling
ye Worms. Ag.st ye Lumbrici Vegitable Bitters
have been reckoned very usefull. Rhubarb &
Sem. Santon. have been much used & some-
times wth success — Oil is a good remedy in
most Cases. Harrowgate Water is often ser-
viceable — But I think metallic Anthel-
mintics wn properly managed preferable to
most others, as white & green Vitriol and
Pulv. Stanni. — We have a more powerful
remedy in Mercury, & ye best preparations
are Calomel & Sublimate, ye latter may be
dissolved & made into Pills & given to children
wth safety. To expell ye worms wn killed
I think Jallap preferable to any other Purgative.
Cowitch mixed wth Syrup is often given, in ye
West Indies ag.st worms. Cabbage Tree Bark
has been much used of late wth various Suc-
cess. — Indian Pink root has been found to
be very ~~[illegible]~~ efficacious — The great-
est difficulty occurs in treating ye Tænia,
but many Medicines have been lately intro-
duced ag.st it. The first we shall take notice of
is Gamboge united wth Sal Absynth, & given

Pilularum

℞ Pilul. stannii ℥ss omni nocte ad ℥j vel ℥iv ad ℥j

℞ Pilul. Cynoglos. gr. v

Sal. Tart. Vegetab. albi gr. v M. f. pulvis modi dosis iij — Cap. i mane post hor. dosin ultim. stanni, & repet. omn. hor. nisi bilius supervenit. Catharsis —

vel —

℞ Pilul. Rad. Filicis maris ℥ij sumt. mane horâ octavâ, & horâ 10mâ Pilul. Jalap. Comp. ℥i —

form ye quantity of from gr x to xv of each for a Dose, y^t is given in a morning, & if y^e is not discharged, ye Dose is repeated a ye^r end of 2 Hours even to ye 3^d Time: I have used it in smaller doses & I think wth Success. The next remedy is Mad. Renfordt. wch is ye Pulv. Filicis Mar. given in a Morning to ye Extent of ʒ ij & after it a strong Purge of Scammony & Gamboge: I cured a Woman wth y^t. who was troubled wth Tania for 30 Years, she discharged ab^t 50 Inch^s of Tania & has not been troubled since. ~~Decoctor~~ Pulv. Stanni will often Cure w^n other things fail: Camphor too will sometimes prove serviceable: also Electricity. Ascaides may be killed by Injections of Sem. Santon in Decoct. but I believe Oily Injections preferable to most others, except Lime Water, wch is a good remedy. Harrowgate Water, ye Infus. of Tobacco, or Smoke of it may be thrown up. — Besides ye we may mention ye Dracunculus wch mostly affects ye inferior Extremeties of ye Negroes, & may be drawn out by wraping round a stick; but I think it best to kill it, wch I once did by strong Ol. Camph. Another Worm, confined to ye Nose, may be killed by Tobacco.—

Genus 45. Symptomata a Calculis

I shall view Lithiasis as a Genus, comprehending ye called Renalis, & Vesicalis. The Chief Symptoms of ye Lithiasis Renalis is, a pain in ye Region of ye Kidneys, wch is sometimes gravative, but commonly pungent, shooting downwards in ye course of ye Ureters, & causing a stupor of ye Thighs; besides ye quantity of urine is much diminished in quantity, & ye re is a quantity of sand in it, & it acquires a bloody tinge; & sometimes ye re is an appearance of Pus: Affections also of ye Alimentary Canal happen, as vomiting & Costiveness; ye Appetite too is affected. Patients have intervals of ease, but are readily attached afresh, & often even without any manifest Cause. sometimes ye Disease lasts for Life & terminates in a gradual Manner; but ye Patient is commonly cut off by Hectic Fever. Sometimes from a want of secretion of Urine, ye is deposited on ye Brain &c. & produces Death by Coma. —

In ye Lithiasis Vesicalis an acute pain is perceived in ye Bladder: no scarcity of Urine is observed but a difficulty of passing it, wch is sometimes done in drops; sometimes it is free, & is suddenly stopt; & ye Efforts to discharge it are frequent & painful: a pain is felt in ye Glans Penis, wch sometimes strikes to ye Root of it. The Urine is sometimes bloody, & often pure blood is discharged, & a glairy matter from ye Glans of ye Bladder. Strangury, Constipation & sometimes Diarrhoea attend. — We now come to speak of particular remedies, & first for ye Renalis. In ye first Bloodletting may be of service, but it ought not be carried to great Extent. Cathartics also are of service, & Manna given to ye quantity of ℥ij for a Dose has been much recommended, particularly by Sydenham. Ol. Ricini is a good Medicine for ye purpose. Emuls. Arab. Infus. Lini & emollient Glysters will often afford relief in great pain. If Spasm exists Opium & ye Warm Bath are indicated. Wen ye is a want of Secretion of Urine, Diuretics as Gin & Water, Spt. Nitr. D. &c. may be used. As to Lithontriptics, no such have as yet been discovered. Than —

Abscess forms & points outwardly it may be opened & ye Stone removed. To prevent ye regeneration of Calculus the Wisi has been much recommended. Diluents used freely, may be of service. The Calculus Vesicalis, ye Symptoms must be alleviated by ye same means as in ye former, & ye Urine may be drawn off by ye Catheter if necessary. The only Cure can be obtained by Operation. A solution of ye mild Alkali taken in ye form of Drops has been said to have good Effects, as preventing ye Irritation of ye Bladder by ye Stone. Dr. Percival has recommended Water impregnated wth. fixed Air, I have tried it several times but without Success. —

Cap. 46. Symptomata Infantibus propria.

The Retentio Meconii is ye first we shall speak of. The milk wch. ye Child receives is in general sufficient to discharge ye Matter; but sometimes it will be retained, & in ye Case several Symptoms are induced, as Gripes, swelling of ye Abdomen, restlessness, & sometimes Convulsions causing Death. If ye Anus is

imperforate, Operation must be had recourse to; but if y. is not y. case; the best Medicine we can employ is brown Sugar, or Manna dissolved in Water: if y. Abdomen is considerably swelled, irritation of y. Rectum by means of a Suppository will be best, or if y. shd. fail Injections may be used. — The next Disease is y. Ephelis Lutea, w.ch by most Phs. a Species of Jaundice, tho' I think w.th Impropriety y. Phs. the two Species called y. red & yellow Gum. It is a preternatural Tinge of y. Skin, chiefly confined to y. face & in local blotches. It generally goes off in a little time & no medicines are requisite; but if they are given, y. mildest purgatives are best. — We next come to speak of y. Aphtha: At first white Specks appear on y. Tongue & angles of y. Mouth; y.e gradually increase & cover y. whole internal surface of y. Mouth, & in some Cases even y. Stomach & Intestines. These Spots form a Crust, w.ch falls off ~~leaves ulcers~~ but is often regenerated in a short time: & y. part underneath are ulcerated; w.th y. y. Child has a reluctance to suck, deglutition is difficult, heat & Watchfulness are observed, a diminution of Strength gradually takes place: & Infants are sometimes, tho very rarely, cut off by it. —

recommended; but if it can be omitted I think it ought. A friction wth. Crust of Bread or Glycerrh. is preferable. — To diminish Inflammation, general means must be used, as V.S. & Purgatives. Antispasmodics are sometimes useful as Blisters, Pediluvium, Sennacipina &c. —

The chief indication towards ye Cure w ye removal of ye Crusts; ye may be done by astringent, particularly ~~Calcin~~ Borax in powder, mixd wth Sugar, & sprinkled on ye parts; if Ulcerations remn nothing is better yn ye Milk. Mel Borax, Infus. Japon &c. I have found serviceable. If ye Nurses milk bind too much, she shd be changed. — Another Disease is Acidity on ye Stomach, wch produces many Symptoms as Cardialgia, Gripes, Vomiting, Acid eructations, Purging &c. The best medicine for ye is Magnes. Calcin. — To prevent ye generation of Acid, Rhubarb, may be used wth Exercise & ye Cold bath: To counteract flatulency, warm flannels are useful, & a little Spt. & Water shd be given, particularly Gin. — The only Affections remaining are yse from Teething. For ye formation of ye Teeth &c. I refer ye to Mr. J. Hunters Publicat. Teething generally happens from ye 5 or 6 Month to ye 3d or 4th year. Restlessness & heat are 1st observed, Children start wn asleep, & often awake as if affrighted; they have an uncommon desire for drink, ye Gums appear protuberant & red, except at ye Apex, but of all Symptoms ye most threatning are yse of ye nervous kind, as Subsultus Tendinum, Convulsions &c. wch often end in Death. For ye Cure Incision has been much +

Genus 47. Symptomata Mulieribus propria.

I mean here to treat of ye Symptoms wch are peculiar to ye Pregnant State, but y^t I shall do in a very cursory manner, as it more particularly belongs to Midwifery. Cardialgia, Headach &c, generally terminate as soon when left to y^m selves, as w^n Medicines are used. Abortion is ye most dangerous Symptom; y^t generally happen between ye 2^d & ye 7th Month, & is induced by a variety of Causes: Symptoms threatning Abortion are headach, Shivering &c. ye Mamma become flaccid, ye Abdomen sinks, vomiting, Palpitation, & sometimes Deliq. Am. succeed; then follow pains in ye back, Loins, & Belly, extending to ye thighs, w^h Tenesmus; afterwards y^e is a discharge from ye Vagina, first watery, afterwards w^h Hemorrhage; & at length ye Fœtus &c is expelled; after w^h ye Patient generally recovers; but it sometimes terminates fatally by Hemorrhagy, Convulsions or Syncope, ~~& some~~ or by Fever w^h Delirium. These Sequela must be ~~all~~ treated in ye common manner, as if they arose from other Causes. — The Puerperal Fever we shall next Consider. It has been particularly treated of by Drs Hulme, Leake, & White; as to its nature ye writers differ:

& I hold a peculiar Contagion to be ye Cause of it.
At ye Commencement of ye Fever, ye only Evacuants we shd use are gentle Cathartics & Injections — After ye Inflammation has in some measure subsided, ye same means must be used as in Fevers of ye Typhoid Kind. —

Ord. 8th Hæmorrhagiæ

Genus 40. Epistaxis.

Of all Hæmorrhagies y is y most frequent, & often salutary. the first Symptoms are a flushed face w.th Turgescence & swelling ab.t y nose: 2.ly is a gravative pain in y Head, most ab.t y frontal Sinuses, w.th Vertigo & disposition to sleep: 3.ly Vessels of y Eyes are red, & objects appear red: 4.ly is a discharge of Tears, Tinnitus Aurium frequently, & sometimes febrile heat & Languor: 5.ly Pulse is quick: 6.ly Pulsation is observed in y Nose, w.ch is hot, dry & itchy. At length y discharge takes place; sometimes very copiously, & often get into y Stomach, w.ch it causes Vomiting & Gripes: sometimes y discharges so great y.t y Strength fails, y Extremities grow cold, y pulse becomes small & feeble & Deliquium animi succeeds w.ch sometimes ends in Death. ——— While y Discharge continues moderate, no measure s.hd be pursued to stop it, especially if y Patient is plethoric; unless it be V. S. w.ch may be of use: Topical Bleeding, as cupping & Scarifications to y Temples, or between y Shoulders ~~will~~ may be used. — Cathartics are often of use

especially ye Saline ones, as Crem. Tart. & Nitre.
Astringents are sometimes serviceable, ye best
are El. Vitriol. & Allum. External Applica-
tions may be used as Solut. Allum. or Galls, &c.
but perhaps general Astringents are better
as cold Substances applied to ye Neck &c. or a
Mouthful of cold Water often renewed is
perhaps preferable. Peruvian Bark & Cold
Bathing are good wn. debility is indicated,
but in general they are not admissible.
Ligatures round ye Extremities so as to com-
press ye Veins have been advised; but ye can-
not do much good, & if ye Arteries are com-
pressed, they prove hurtful. In urgent ca-
ses, Dossils of Lint, moistened wth. Astringent
Solutions, may be applied to ye bleeding Vessels.
The body shd. be kept Cool, & ye head erect, but
rather forward to avoid swallowing ye Blood,
& prevent a returning ye Diet shd. be cool, not
stimulating nor highly nutritious; &
a full meal should be avoided.

This Disease is very dangerously, its consequences as producing Phthisis. The most favorable habits in y. as well as in Epistaxis are y. sanguine. It is brought on by Coughing, Singing &c. often begins like fever w. lassitude, Shivering, Coldness of extremities, Anxiety &c. a titillation in y. Throat succeeds, w. a sweet or salt Taste in y. Mouth, & at length a discharge of Blood which has nothing appearance Blood is coughed up: With y. y. is Pain in y. Breast, Dyspnœa. After y. discharge has continued sometime it diminishes, & at length ceases; & is seldom attended w. danger, unless from its Consequences. It sometimes happens, y. a great discharge comes on at once & many Pounds are spit up ~~Ounces~~; & sometimes y. Appearance as of Ramifications of Vessels; w. is y. Gluten coagulated. In consequence of y. great loss of Blood debility is induced, & y. Patient, if he is not suffocated, is cut off by Deliq. Animi. This Disease is more subject to Males y. Females, & is much connected w. long Neck, narrow chest, fair ~~Ruddy~~ Countenance, & light Hair. In y. Disease, general Evacuants are of great benefit, particularly V.S. but y. shd

The following has been found often serviceable in Hemoptoes.

℞. Pulv. G. Tragac.
— Amyli
— Sacc Alb. ℞ a. ℥ ss.
Jumat Coch. Thean. ter indies.

not be repeated, so as to make it become habitual; instead of wch refrigerant Cathartics sh.^d be had recourse to, as Crem. Tart. &c. Nitre is often employed wth advantage. Cold Applications are very serviceable; but it is unsafe to apply Cold to ye Surface of ye Body: Drinking Cold Water is preferable: Ice or Ice Cream too is both useful & safe. Opiates & Pediluvium I think generally improper: Emetics may act by altering ye mode of Circulation: I have tried y.^m but never saw any benefit derived from y.^m & I think their Concussion may produce bad Consequences. Sailing may act on ye same principle but I think ought not to be used. Riding on Horseback gently is serviceable, but it sh.^d not be carried so far as to produce Lassitude, or accelerate Circulation. Astringents may be employed after evacuating Measures have been used; but they are never good in Plethora: The Vitriolic Acid is beneficial, either diluted, or in ye form of Alum: & it may be joined wth Succ. Japon, or Cf. Vino. Regimen sh.^d be neither stimulating or highly Nutritious: Bodily fatigue is bad, & nothing is of more consequence, y.^n avoiding great heat or Cold.

× Morbus Niger of Hippocrates, —
Secessus Cruentus — Hoffman, &
Melæne — — — Sauvages —

Genus 50. Hæmatemesis.

This is sometimes Idiopathic, but mostly symptomatic, especially of Amenorrhœa. There is first Nausea & Anxiety, w.th a Sense of Stricture at y.e Stomach, & sometimes an apparent Swelling, Sense of weight & loss of Appetite: at length y.e Hæmorrhage appears, w.ch is generally of a dark & coagulated appearance & y.e quantity is various from ℥i to several ℔s. sometimes y.e Blood is mixed w.th Alimentary Matter or Bile; & it is sometimes discharged by Stool. After y.e Blood is discharged y.e Symptoms cease; but generally return either in a few Hours or in a Day or two. When it is symptomatic of Amenorrhœa, it appears only once a Month, & is little dangerous. In y.e Case y.e Cure must be attempted by Emmenagogues. When it arises from strong Vomiting, different Antiemetics, particularly Opium, are necessary; but Opiates sh.d be used w.th Caution & thrown in in small Doses. In some Cases evacuations are employed, & w.n y.e is much Plethora N. S. may be serviceable, but it must be used w.th Caution. Cathartics are less admissable here, y.n in any other

Hemorrhages; but Saline Injections should seldom be omitted. The lowest Diet & Regimen must be used. Emetics have been employed by some, but y^e are only suited to particular Cases. When ye Hemorrhage is so great as to threaten Life, Astringents sh^d not be omitted, & ye best are, Nitric Acid, Allum, Vegetable Acid, Infus. Ros. &c. Rhubarb in Infusion has been said to do good. Cold Applications are only admissible in profuse discharges. After ye Hemorrhage has stopped, Chalybeates have been advised, but perhaps low Diet combined wth gentle Laxatives are ye best medicines. Upon ye whole Hæmatemesis often resists ye greatest efforts of Art, wh^ch in some Cases it terminates naturally without medical Aid.

Genus 51. Menorrhagia.

This is ye Most frequent, & one of ye most Dangerous of ye Hemorrhages. In ye Disease ye menses come on at shorter periods y^n usual, ye Discharge is ~~more~~ excessive & remains longer, is black, grumous, and disattended wth great pains, sanious: Patients soon lose ye Colour & Strength, ye habit wastes, & ye Disease often terminates

℞. Spt. Vitriol. Gen. ℞. Theb. ana ʒi
Aq. Pont. Rio Mucil. ℥. ii. ℥ij

M. Capt. ʒss ter. de die

℞. Pulv. Alum. Succ Japon.
Cort. Cassiae ana gr. v M.
Fiat in vinig dos. Mistura praecedens

in Dropsy, sometimes Patients are cut off by Hectic Fever, or Deliq. animi, & in some cases a Cancer of ye Uterus is induced. —
The remedies employed here are much ye same as in other Hemorrhages; but none perhaps are more to be depended on ye a proper Regimen: The patient sho. ye most part be confined to her Bed, & sho. lie on her back wth her Loins raised. All Stimuli are to be avoided as Light, Noise, & particularly heat; ye Chamber sho. be cool; she sho. lie on a matrass & ye covering sho. be very thin & light: plenty of Drink sho. be allowed, but ye Drk. be cool & weak: Vegetable Diet is best, no Animal sho. be used, except Milk or weak broth, & ye ought to be given very sparingly. — All depressing & exciting passions are to be avoided. — If ye is a local Plethora, V. S. may be requisite, or refrigerant Cathartics. In many cases Opium has been of Services but it sho. never be used wre V. S. is necessary. Emetics are very doubtful; Sudorifics are better; I had a Case communicated to me wre Pulv. Doveri was used wth success. Astringents, ye same as in other Hemorrhages sho. be employed. I think Blisters may in some cases be very beneficial. To prevent a return, Exercise, Cold Bathing, & ye Bark are proper. —

Genus 52. Hæmorrhois.

The Symptoms are Pains ab.t y.e Sacrum, Pubes & Loins, headach of y.e gravative kind, lacerating pains ab.t y.e Anus w.th Itching & Tenesmus: Tumors are perceived ab.t y.e Anus, either externally or internally, w.ch increase in size: in case of Costiveness y.e pains are very violent: at length y.e Tumors break, & discharge a quantity of blood w.ch relieves y.e Patient. Sometimes internal Piles continue to bleed a long time, & w.n they stop are apt to return once or twice a year: sometimes y.e discharge is not above ℥i, & others it amounts to ℔ss. When it becomes habitual, a stoppage produces bad Consequences, as violent pains & Hemorrhages in other parts of y.e Body. — Often y.e Parts suppurate, & produce sinous Ulcers & Gangrene. In some Cases it produces irrecoverable Affections, as Apoplexy, Mania, Cachexia, Dropsy, Paralysis &c. — If y.e pain is excessive, Topical V.S. may be of service, as Leeches applied near y. Anus, or y.e Tumors may be opened w.ch is sometimes very beneficial. An Antiphlogistic regimen sh.d be

enjoined, & ye horizontal posture. Sulphur is much used both external & Internally. The parts may be rubbed wth. Oil, or any soft Ointment, & it is useful to sit over ye Steams of hot water. Camphor is sometimes employed united wth. Oil: wn. ye Inflammation is high, Saturnine Applications are proper; Hydrargyrus may be used externally. To prevent Costiveness, gentle Cathartics are to be employed as Manna, Ol. Ricin, or Sulph. combined wth. El. Lenitive or Crem. Tart. Wn. ye Hemorrhage is so violent as to threaten a fatal Termination, Astringents must be used both externally & internally.

Genus 53. Hæmaturia.

This Disease generally arises from some injury, & yr. ye discharge is ye first Symptom: but it is sometimes produced by plethora, & yr. is preceded by general Torpor, wth. weight & pain at ye Regio Lumbarum. In ye case ye evacuation is reckoned salutary, & is generally of great extent, sometimes to a lt. or more, & is voided by ye natural efforts to make Urine, sometimes without be-

ing mixed w.th Urine. It sometimes induces Tabes, sometimes Dropsy or Ischuria; but in most Cases it does not prove fatal; tho' it often continues thro' Life. It mostly takes place in advanced periods of Life. — It is hard to restrain y.e Discharge, but y.e is of little Consequence, as it is only dangerous by repetition. To prevent a return, V.S. may be of service in some circumstances, but more is to be derived from gentle Cathartics, as Cassia, Manna, Crem. Tart. Rhubarb &c. Nitre may be good as a refrigerant. Diluents as Decoct. Alth. Infus. Lini, Rice Water &c, & Demulcents as Milk, Emulsions &c are of service. G. Arab. & Nitre is useful. But y.e greatest benefit may be expected from Astringents as Allum &c, & Tonics as Bark & Chalybeats. Emollient Injections & warm bathing are sometimes necessary to obviate Pain. The Patient sh.d be restricted to a proper Regimen; hard exercise & strong Liquors must be avoided; his food must be mild, & his Drink diluent & Astringent ——

Ord. 9. Epidemicæ.

Genus 54 Variola.

For ye best method of treating ye Disease I shall refer you to Baron Dimsdale & Mr. Sutton's Publications, & shall yefore pass it over in a very cursory manner. Inoculation ought not to be neglected as ye Advantages arising from it are many & great: I think, in great Towns, Children might be Inoculated before teething, but before it, they shd be used to drink freely & to sleep in a Bed, ~~tho~~ which is greatly preferable to a Cradle. If it can be put off till they are older, twill be better. The Months of June, July, & August ought to be avoided, & if possible ye coldest months. As to preparations I do not think any necessary, unless ye Child be of a full habit, & yen gentle purges are proper: The Diet shd be milk & Vegetables; Animal food must be avoided, even butter, & ye Puddings shd be made without Eggs: This diet shd be used some time before Inoculation, but ye must be

regulated by ye state of ye Patient. In ye Eruptive Stage a Purge sh.d be given, for Child.n ye best is Fl. Jalap. & Syr. Rosap. for Adults Inf. Sena, Sal. Gl. Crem. Tart. &c. must be used to mitigate ye fever. & cold Air sh.d be admitted freely. If Convulsions or Epileptic Accessions occur, sedatives must be employed, especially Opium; & ye Eruption must be forwarded by warm Bathing, Semicupium &c. During ye Suppurative Stage ye Cold regimen is not so necessary; but ye Air sh.d be rather Cold ye. otherwise: The belly sh.d be kept open to counteract ye phlogistic Diathesis; but ye use of Cathartics is often pushed too far. Anodynes are sometimes requisite to procure rest. If putrid Symptoms occur, Bark, Wine, & Vitriol. Acid must be had recourse to. — The Symptoms during ye State of Desquamation are often very dangerous. If ye is inflammation V.S. may be used; but in Case of putrescent Symptoms Bark & Wine &c. Blisters may be applied to ye Back or Throat: & to free ye Throat from Viscid Matter emollient Gargles may be useful. ——

Genus 55th. Rubeola

This depends on a specific Contagion, & attacks a person but once. It is most frequent w.th young people & in winter. The first symptoms are like y.e from Cold, as shivering fits succeeded by heat, sickness of Stomach, want of Appetite, & sometimes vomiting; but frequent Cough & other Catarrhal symptoms are y.e most troublesome; the expectoration is but small, but sometimes bloody: frequent sneezing is a brend, & watery discharge from y.e Nose & Eyes; y. Lips & Eyelids swell; y.e is difficulty of breathing, w.th pain of y.e Breast: & ab.t the 5.th Day Red spots appear, first ab.t y.e face, & are extended over y.e rest of y.e Body; y.e do not appear elevated, but may be felt. The Eruption commonly mitigates y.e vomiting, but y.e other symptoms rem.n & y.e Cough and Dyspnoea are often aggravated. The Spots change y.e Colour first on y.e face, they become brown, & at length y.e is a desquamation of white Scales or powder. The sequelæ are Inflammatory affections of y. breast, Phthisis, but chiefly a troublesome

Diarrhœa, to wch many fall Victims: Affections of ye Eyes are also very troublesome. I think much advantage might be derived from Inoculating Measles. Little is necessary in ye treatment, as it will generally run its natural Course. Patients sh^d be kept in a moderate temperature, & sh^d use mild & diluent Liquors, as Linseed Tea, Emulsions, &c. & ripe fruits: If ye Belly is bound it sh^d be kept open by gentle Cathartics; if ye inflammatory Symptoms are urgent, V.S. is very proper. Anodynes are good to relieve ye Cough, but they sh^d not be used in ye beginning; Demulcents are proper for ye Throat. If Diarrhœa occurs, Anodynes & Astringents as Succ. Japon. must be had recourse to. — Blisters are often serviceable to relieve ye Breast, & ye Steams of warm water may be received into ye Lungs. If Putrid symptoms appear towards ye End, Bark, Wine & Ol. Vitriol. must be used; but ye is seldom ye Case, as ye Inflammatory Symptoms generally continue. At ye end it is customary to use repeated Cathartics, but ye I think are of no use.

Genus 56 Pertussis

This Disease is contagious, & like other Epidemics attacks a person but once; hence is chiefly peculiar to ye early part of Life. It begins like Catarrh w.th slight Cough & hoarseness, & continues for one, two or more Weeks: as it advances the Cough increases in severity: the fits of Coughing come at Intervals of an hour or two, & continue several Minutes without intermission so violent ye face becomes bloated, Florid, & sometimes Blue, ye Eyes become prominent, ye is a discharge of Tears, & mucous from ye Nose, & often Hemorrhage: the Cough is accompanied by a peculiar Inspiration like ye crowing of a Cock, or braying of an Ass. the fitt ends by expectoration of Mucus or by vomiting. It sometimes ends fatally by Convulsions during ye fitt, or by inducing Diseases of ye Lungs — At ye early Stage V.S. is often proper to obviate inflammation, but it sh.d be used w.th caution

for ye more debilitated Patients are, ye more tedious ye Disease will prove; in Child^n it is best Done by Leeches; The Belly sh^d be kept gently open by refrigerent Cathartics. If y^e be pain in ye heart or much Dyspnea, Blisters may be applied after V.S. – The Cough arises from ye natural efforts to expel Mucus, & ye fore De mulcents Sedatives &c are of no service, but do harm; Emetics are ye only medicines from wch we can expect relief, & they are often very serviceable; Squills are frequently used, but I think Ipecac. or Tart. Emet. preferable. When ye Disease continues long, it is supported by irritability, in wch case ye Bark may be useful, but it sh^d be employed to a considerable extent. It has been often cured by change of Air & situation; y^e has been recommended by every practitioner, & a succession of Changes is sometimes necessary.

Genus 57. Scarlatina.

This is most frequent to Infants, & does not attack ye. who have had it before. It begins w.th Cold & hot fits, headach, sickness at Stomach & sometime Vomiting; Pain & redness of ye. Eyes, swelling of ye Eyelids, an increased discharge of Tears & Mucus by ye Nose, Inflammation of ye fauces & Difficulty of Swallowing occurs: On ye 3.d or 4.th Day small red Spots appear on ye. Face, ye. Spread and appear like a general Efflorescence, w.ch appears like Erisypelas, but without ye. Swelling: the redness extends over ye whole body, & yn. ye. is a slight abatement of Fever. The Disease is at ye height at ye 3.d or 4.th Day, w.n ye Skin appears rough; & at length ye. is a desquamation, w.n ye disease ceases. This is the Mildest State, in w.ch it appears. In bad Cases, all ye Symptoms are augmented, ye. Pulse is quick, small & fluttering, face sunk, severe Vomiting & Looseness, ye Tonsils, Submaxillary & Parotid Glands, are swelled & inflamed, so much as to impede respiration; Ash coloured Spot appear, w.ch soon

x Dr. Monro has had patients, who have been twice attacked w.th Cynanche Maligna — — — —

slough & leave bad Ulcers, darker Sloughs succeed, & ye surrounding parts appear livid, the breath is very fœtid, & ye matter spit up is bloody: the Pulse becomes quick & feeble, & ye Patient is soon cut off, either by Suffocation or ye putrid fator. Drophy often succeeds ye Disease, even wn it is mild. — Sometimes ye Eruption happens without ye Sore Throat, & ye Sore Throat without ye Eruption, & ye has been called Cynanche maligna; but I consider ye Scarlatina anginosa as being ye properest name. — Sometimes at ye beginning, Inflammation takes place in ye Throat to a great degree, in wch Topical Bleeding may be proper; but it is mostly inadmissable, as putrescent Symptoms generally prevail. Emetics may be serviceable. If ye belly is bound in ye beginning — Laxative Injections, or a solution of Manna may be good. Diaphoretics have been much recommended, but no stronger ye Saline Julap shd be given. When ye swelling is great, & ye is much discharge of acrid mucus, Blisters shd be applied to ye Throat. Gargles shd be used as decoct. of Figgs, Mallows, Lini &c wth Vege-

table Acid, honey, Nitre &c. & to remove ye
septic tendency, Decoct. Cort. w.th ye Vitriolic
Acid. Antiseptic Fumigs. &c. into ye mouth
by an inverted funnel, are of Service.
When ye Putrescency has gone far, Bark w.th
ye Vitriol. Acid, & Wine must be exhibited
plentifully: It may be given to Infants
in fine powder, mixt w.th solution of
Succ. Glycyrrh. or injected per Anum.
The Drink sh.d be acidulated w.th Ol. Vitriol.
After ye Disease, washing ye Body w.th warm
Water, friction, & gentle Exercise are proper.
When ye Parotid & Submaxillary glands swell,
Mercury must be used either internally
or externally, or Camph. Ol. & Saturnine
Poultices may be tried: but if ye fail
& ye tumours tend to suppuration, warm
Poultices &c sh.d be used. Sometimes
hectic Fever succeeds, in wh.ch Case ye
common method as Milk Diet, ~~&c~~
Country Air, Exercise, Asses Milk &c.
may be had recourse to. The Asses Milk
sh.d be drank to several pounds in a
Day.

Genus 58. Influenza

This is generally referred either to Catarrh or Synocha, but I class it here, as it is certainly a contagious Disease, tho' it is liable to recur in those who have had it formerly. It is sometimes so slight as not to confine the Patient a Day; a Cough & Fever is observed, but they are very inconsiderable, & soon disappear by avoiding the Causes supporting Catarrh. Sometimes it is more severe, there are Languor, freq. Palpit., Pulse small, & unequal, Pain of Head, Breast & Back, impaired Appetite, with thin limpid discharge from the Nose & Eyes previous to the Cough; this appears about the 2 or 3 Day, at first without Expectoration, but afterwards much Mucous is expelled, the Cough becomes incessant, Breathing difficult, violent pains in the Joints, Breast & Belly, with Looseness & often bloody Stools: The fever is mitigated after the Fourth Day. But it sometimes ends fatally by inducing Phthisis. — In the Practice, exciting Causes must be avoided as Cold, Wet, &c. & Hot Diet all stimulating food & Drink must be shunned: In general all that we have to do is to obviate the

Fever in ye beginning, & ye Pneumonic Symptoms afterwards. If ye Cold Stage of ye Fever is long Emetics may shorten it, but ye are seldom necessary. After ye Cold Fit V.S. shd be performed, but it is seldom to be repeated; & after ye an Epispastic shd be applied. Demulcents are good for ye Cough, & Opiates to procure Sleep. The Belly must be kept open by gentle Cathartics; & a discharge by ye Surface shd be induced by Saline Draught, Diluents, & Proper Cloathing, but violent measures are not to be used. If ye Cough continues violent Bark will often stop it in it as well as Measles, & Cicuta has sometimes ye same effect. When Phthysical Symptoms supervene, ye Practice must be ye same as in Phthysis.

Genus 59. Dysenteria.

This is a Contagious Disease. All Cases accompanied wth Gripes, Tenesmus & Fever, I wd refer to Diarrhœa, if they are not produced by Contagion, or are incapable of being propaged to others.

It attacks variously, but generally ye is Lassitude, Headach, Vertigo, pain of ye Back, Wind, swelled Stomach, wth pricking heat, nausea & vomiting wth fever, & all the symptoms generally of ye putrid kind: soon ye Disease commences & it sometimes comes on without ye symptoms preceding it, wth pain, not fixed as in Enteritis, Borborygmi, & frequent copious Stools, at first natural: soon after ye pain becomes violent, Tenesmus & severe gripes ensue; the Matter evacuated is frothy Mucus, wth Bile & sometimes Blood: Prolapsus Ani is often occasioned. The Urine is often high coloured, & sometimes a Sediment like Coffee grounds is separated, & ye is heat & pain only in the Urethra. A burning heat is observed in ye Intestines, wch are swelled wth flatus, a fœtid Bloody sanies is discharged, ye fever is augmented, ye Tongue & Teeth are covered wth blk. matter, ye Breath is fœtid, blk spots appear on ye Mouth & fauces, & often Petechiæ are observed on ye whole Surface. Facies Hippo. comes on, the body smells fœtid, ye Patient becomes insensible & is sometimes carried off by ye fever, at others by Convulsions & other nervous Symptoms. —

at ye beginning of ye Disease Emetics are indicated, for ye purpose ye Vitr. Antim. has been much used; but I think either Ipecac. or Tart. Emet. preferable, & perhaps it is best to mix ye. ye Infus. Camom. shd be drank during ye Operation. The best effects is often derived from Cathartics, & ye best we can use are ye Saline ones: they shd be repeated every 2d or even every Day, & shd be dissolved in a large quantity of Water. Diluents of ye demulcent kind, as Barley Water, Inf. Lini &c. are often serviceable, both by ye Mouth, & Anus. Injections are particularly useful. If Inflammation is considerable in ye beginning V.S. is indispensably necessary, but its repetition must be avoided, & it must never be used unless Inflammation exists. Blisters, Fomentations & ye warm Bath may be necessary in violent pains: Opiates are also frequently productive of great advantage, but ye se shd not be used till after due Evacuation: a sponge in ye Morning & Anodyne at Night is very proper. Strong Diaphoretics are bad, as they increase ye Septic Tendency: this must be combated by Wine, Bark, Acids &c. —

Astringents are proper in ye last Stage, as Simaroubar, Succ. Japon. G. Kino. Alum wth. Aromatics, &c. but of all Rhubarb & Bark are best. At ye time ye Diet must be nutritious, & tho' ye whole of ye Disease ye Air wd. be free.

Genus 60. Pestis.

Of ye Disease I can say nothing from Experience, shall therefore refer you for a full acct. of it to Sydenham & Carolus de Martin Physician at Moscow.

Ord. 10 Phlegmasiæ.

Genus 61. Phrenitis.

This sometimes comes on very suddenly & is ye immediate Consequence of particular accidents as Lightning &c. It is commonly preceded by Heat & Pain in ye Head shivering, Lassitude, Anorexia & other febrile Symptoms: ye gradually increase, ye Sleep & fancy is disturbed; & a sense of fullness is perceived; ye face becomes red, & particularly ye Eyes, but without ye heat & pain wch occurs in Ophthalmia: Patients are unable to bear light, or ye least Noise. At length a pulsation is felt in ye Head: Drops of Blood fall from ye Nose: the Patient cannot sleep, & ye Watchfulness wch characterise ye Disease succeeds: Delirium occurs wth violent & impertinent actions. The febrile Symptoms are now very high: A great heat is observed, except in ye extremities wch are cold: the Tongue is parched & covered wth Mucus, & ye Pulse is quick, small & hard: the Urine is limpid, tho often white & turbid; ye Fæces too are often white.

wch is reckoned a fatal symptom: Convulsions supervene, wch generally end in Death. Sometimes however ye Disease is cured by artificial Means, or by Crisis, wch is generally some great Evacuation, as Diaphoresis, Diarrhoea or Hemorrhage: At ye Change, ye Urine deposites a Lateritious Sediment. This Disease seldom continues above 5, 6, or 7 Day, very rarely above ye 15 — If it does yre is generally a recovery, but seldom in perfect health, as it ~~generally~~ often leaves behind it very obstinate sequelæ. —— In ye Disease no remedy is more to be relied on yn Bleeding liberally, it is ~~better~~ best to open ye Jugular Veins; Cupping wth Scarifications shd likewise be employed. Next to V. S. Cathartics are most to be trusted, ye best are Rhem. Tart. Laxative El. Sal. Gl. Infus. Tamarind &c. After yn a Blister ought to be applied to ye Head. Internal Refrigerants as Nitre & Vinegar, may be used. Camph. has often good effects in Delirium, but it shd not be used till ye Inflamn is abated. Opiates I think may be used after Evacuation. The Diet must be low & cooling, & Diluents plentifully given; All Stimuli must be avoided: & ye Patient shd be kept erect. —

Genus 62. Ophthalmia.

This mostly attacks suddenly, w.th an uneasy sensation rise from dust, & upon inspection red vessels much enlarged can be seen. Afterwards an acute pain is felt, & y.e Eyeball appears enlarged. y.e Eyelashes are also swelled: this is followed by a discharge of watery fluid, sometimes so acrid as to excite excoriation of y.e Cheeks: & y.e Eyelashes are glued together in y.e Night. If y.e disease is propagated inwards, y.e is great uneasiness from Light, w.th Headach, Thirst, Loss of Appetite, quick & hard pulse. If great Watchfullness occurs, it is an alarming Symptom, & if often y.e prelude of Death. A Resolution is generally produced; but sometimes y.e is a suppuration on y.e Adnata or Cornea. It may occur to only one Eye, but in most Cases both Eyes are affected, & sometimes alternately, till there is a loss of Vision. It is often hard to say whether it be Idiopathic or Symptomatic: When it resists y.e common practice we may apprehend y.e latter. As an Idiopathic Disease, it occurs chiefly in plethoric habits. In y.e Cure an Antiphlogistic regimen is of great Consequence: All Irritations, as dust, light,

Nothing sh.d be used w.ch is not soluble in Water.

must be used as Bark, Chalybeates &c. But Topical cold Bathing is particularly serviceable as plunging y.e Head in Wat.r w.th y.e Eyes open.

heat, Cold &c. must be avoided. The Eye must not be bound up, but ye patient sh.d be put in a dark room. Bloodletting in different forms is often necessary, in most Cases Topical B.S. will be sufficient w.th Cupping: It is often found very effectual to scarify ye Adnata, so as to discharge a few drops. The Belly must be kept open by refrigerant Cathartics. Blisters & Issues will be found very useful. Sternutatories, I think, very dubious. Gentle diaphoretics may be serviceable; & Diluents sh.d be always employed. Anodynes may be used w.th ye Watchfulness, but they will be found necessary in few Cases. Emollient Applications will often obviate pain, but they are exceptionable from ye relaxation they produce. Cold Applications are preferable as Cold Water, Rotten Apples &c. Saturnine Appn.s are ye most powerful; ye Solutn. of Sal Plumbis is best: ye Lotion sh.d seldom be omitted. A Laxity often takes place in ye later stages, for w.ch Astringents must be used, as Vitr. Alb. To prevent ye Eyelids being glued together, Hogs Lard w.th a slight Impregnat.n of Ol. Vitr. is ye best Appn. The Ung. Tutia may be used w.th ye Disease is seated in ye Palpebra. The thickening of ye Cornea may be removed by operat.n Escarotics are often used, & ye best is Corr. Sart. & sugar combined. To prevent ye return Tonics

Genus 63. Cynanche

Under ye Title, we mean to treat of ye Inflammatory sore Throat, or Angina. It commonly begins wth shivering Fits, succeeded by heat & headack, wth great Thirst: a prickling Pain is observed upon swallowing Liquids, wch soon becomes constant, acute & pungent, attended wth Heat, & at length ye Food cannot be swallowed but wth great Difficulty; Respiration becomes difficult, & ye Articulation of Words is interrupted. On examining ye Fauces, we find y^m inflamed & swelled, & also ye Tonsils & Uvula: Tumors of ye Glands are also observed externally. There is a great Discharge of Saliva, & ye Face appears flushed & redder y^n natural. The symptoms generally terminate in a few Days, & ye Disease mostly ends in Resolution; w^n it suppurates it is more tedious. If it proves fatal it is not from Gangrene; but generally want of Deglutition, or from Fever. + Regimen is often sufficient for ye Cure; & w^n Medicine are necessary, ye same may be used as in other inflammations. V.S. is in most Cases unnecessary, unless indicated by Plethora may be omitted. Cathartics are useful, either by ye Mouth or Injection.

x Cor. Lithologist &c

Nitre may be used as a Refrigerant. Emollient Gargles, & Fomentations are serviceable, also Gargles to promote the excretion of Mucus as Squill Vinegar. Dr. Roz. Vinegar & Mel. &c. Volatile Liniment (1 p. to 2 p. Oil) & Blisters may be proper — Pediluvium of moderate heat is sometimes of service. When Respiration is obstructed, Bronchotomy must be performed. When deglutition, Nutritive Clysters of Chicken Broth &c. may be administered. When Resolution cannot be bro. abt, we must promote — Suppuration by emollient Poultices &c. If the Abscess can be reached, it may be opened, but when it is beyond our reach, it may often be ruptured by strong Efforts of the Parts, as swallowing. When the Throat is effected, Gargarisms of Barley Water &c. are proper.

Genus 64. Pleuritis.

Many Authors include the Peripneumonia, but as there is much Difference in the Proximate causes & Symptoms, I think they shd be seperated.

Pain is the first Symptom, it is sometimes preceded by Fever, but the Fever mostly comes on after it. The Pain soon becomes

fered, & is very much aggravated by Coughing, sneezing & Inspiration. The pain is fixed rather below ye middle of ye Thorax, & generally on one side, & shoots to ye neighbouring Parts. The Pulse is very hard; & ye Urine high coloured. The Disease mostly arrives at ye Height, abt. ye 3d. 4th. or 5th. Day, seldom goes so far as ye 10th. with bro. pb. by either a Crisis or Death. The Crisis is often an Expectoration of a think Mucus or bloody sanies, sometimes by diarrhea, or copious diaphoresis. In ye Cure V.S. is considered as indispensably necessary; ye blood sh. be drawn from a large orifice & ye quantity sh. not be less ye. ℞ xij at first: & ye repetition must be regulated by ye Age & Constitution of ye Patient, & hardness & frequency of ye Pulse: but we sh. not take too much away, as ye Disease is generally in ye End, of a putrescent Tendency. Blisters sh. be applied to ye pained part, & frequently repeated, before ye former sore is healed. Cathartics are tho. to be bad; but perhaps emollient Injections may be used. Cold Regimen is found necessary; ye State of ye Room sh. be kept at between 50 & 60. & cooling Diluent drinks are proper; all hot things sh. be avoided. Nitre may help to abate ye Inflam. The Pediluvium of a moderate heat may prove useful; & a natural, but not copious

sweat is good; but all stimulating Diaphoretics are to be avoided. To allay ye Pain & Cough Opium may be well employed after Bleeding & Blistering: Fomentations & Anodyne Balsam may relieve ye Pain. Some recommend Squills & Emetics to promote expectoration, but I think y^m too stimulating — W^n Suppuration accurs, ye same treatm^t must be had recourse to, as in Phthisis —

Genus 65 Peripneumonia.

I shall endeavour to point out ye difference between y^e & Pleuritis. — The Pain is here not fixed as in Pleuritis, but diffused over ye whole Chest, & is obtuse & gravative, like ye Pain felt in a finger, w^n a Ligature is tied round it. In Pleuritis, Respiration is augmented in frequency, but in Peripneumony it is not increased; but in some Cases is slower y^n natural. In ye too, a deep inspiration appears to give relief, whereas in y^e, nothing is so much dreaded. In Peripneumony, Consequences of Obstructed Blood appear, in ye turgid & even livid Face; in pleuritis ye Face is only a little flushed. In Pleuritis ye Pain is aggravated by ye Cough

but in Peripneumonia, it is relieved by it, & ye Expectoration is free & copious, contrary to wt happens in Pleuritis. In Peripneumony ye Pulse is quick & soft, in Pleuritis, quick & hard. — The proximate Cause of Pleuritis is an ~~acute inflammation~~ increased Action; & of Peripneumonia an accumulation of Blood in ye Lungs. — The Cure is generally ye same as in Pleuritis — hence copious V.S. & repeated blisters are proper — Emetics also are useful in ye first stages — — Expectorants & ye steams of warm Vinegar are of much service.

Genus 6th. Enteritis.

This Dis. consider as an inflammation of ye whole Intestinal Canal, & in it comprehend wh. is called Gastritis. The first symptom is an acute shooting Pain, generally ab. ye Umbilicus, attended wt. heat & fever: ye is succeeded by Vomiting & a rejection of every thing taken into ye Stomach & even Injections are often thrown up by ye mouth: In general ye re is great Constipation; but in some cases, frequent small stools of a watery Mucus: wh. ye ge ye re is tension

of ye Abdomen wth soreness; & sometimes Spasm so violent ye a glyster pipe cannot be introduced: Strangury too is frequent: Borborygmi & hiccups occur; ye Tongue becomes dry; respiration laborious; Pulse small, freq. & hard, sometimes irregular: Prostration of Strength, delirium Convulsions & Death ensue: Sometimes Gangrene is produced, wch is known by sudden cessation of Pain, fœtid & blk. Stools, weak, small, & intermitting Pulse, & Change of Countenance — To bring a bt. a lively resolution, ye same remedies must be used as in other Inflammations, particularly V.S. wch in ye Disease is observed, to render ye Pulse full & soft — Blisters ought not to be omitted. Emollient Clysters are of much service, & may remove ye cause of ye Disease. If Food cannot be taken by ye Mouth, Nutritive Injections are proper. Cathartics — seldom do good; & if ye re is any stricture, they must do harm; if any are used ye mildest sh.d be preferred. To mitigate symptoms as Vomiting & Pain — Mint Water; Saline Julep, Conf. Capor. are often employed; but nothing is better ye Opium, & ye sh.d not be given in a sparing manner. —

Genus 67. Hepatitis.

This comes on by shivering, heat & other symptoms of Fever; ye. ate succeeded by pain in ye region of ye. Liver, sometimes acute, & other times dull & gravative; & ye. is a degree of tension & sense of weight; ye. is a manifest elevation of ye integuments, wch. is painfull to ye Touch: The pain strikes to ye Cordbiculus Cordis, Shoulder & scapula, wch. wth. a dry Cough gives it ye Appearance of Pleuritis: Respiration also is painfull. Wth. ye. bilious Symptoms also occur, as in Jaundice; the Tongue is covered wth. a blk, or yellow crust. The patient breaths easiest wn. lying on ye affected side. —

Wn. it ends in Resolution it generally abates abt. ye 3d Day; if it continues to ye. yth. Suppuration is generally ye consequence; ye pain yn. is acute & shooting, wth. a sense of Pulsation & burning heat. There is generally a great tumour perceived, & in some Cases, fluctuation is felt, sometimes ye matter is discharged by Vomiting, Stool &c. Lit often bs discharged, by ye abcess bursting externally, or internally: In ye last Case

it produces Hectic fever, & gives rise to Tabes mesenterica. It often ends in Scirrhus, wch is known by a hardness & swelling remaining, yt often continues during Life, & gives rise to Dropsical Affections. It sometimes, tho' very rarely ends in Gangrene.

The Inflammation must be resolved as in other inflammatory Diseases, by V. S. Blisters, Cathartics, & Refrigerants as Nitre, may also be used, yt French combine Camphor wth it. but I have not heard of much good produced by it. When suppuration comes on it must be promoted by fomentations &c. & wn yt Abscess is fully formed it shd if possible be opened wth a Lancet: wn yt Abscess breaks internally, yt Matter has sometimes been taken up by yt absorbents, & carried off by Urine. The Bark shd be given in considerable Quantity, to counteract yt effects of purulent absorption; & if yt Abscess continues long open, Myrrh. & Mezereon may be confirmed to its use. The chief remedy agt Scirrhus is ☿, & yt best method of applying it is by friction & it shd be continued some length of time. Cicuta, Stramonium, Hyoscyamus, & Solanum, are also used but above all, I wd recommend Electricity.

Genus 68. Nephritis.

We may divide ye into ye Nephritis Calculosa, & Vera.

It begins w. pain abt. ye Region of ye Kidney, wch. is acute & pungent, sometimes gravative. — ye is propagated down ye course of ye Ureters, & causes a torpor of ye thigh. It is attended wth. general Fever, & quick hard, & small pulse. The Urines are passed in small quantity, & wth. pain & heat, & is generally pale coloured, tho. often bloody, in ye latter stages. An aversion to food, wth. sickness, & Vomiting, are often induced — likewise Obstipatio & severe colic pains attend. — It generally ends favorably in ye course of 30 or 40 days, sometimes in a few Hours; but wn. the symptoms remain violent after ye 4th. day it often ends in suppuration. The Matter is sometimes discharged by ye Urines & ye Ulcer may rem. during life. Something schirrhus is induced, wch. is known by Dochuria, & a degree of Paralysis of ye Leg of ye affected side: Termination in Gangrene is very rare. —— In ye Cure we must have regard to ye Cause of ye Inflammat.

If Calculi are ye Cause, nothing is better ye Diluents, Diuretics, Warm Bath, Opiates &c. To check ye Inflammation — V.S. Antiphlogistic Regimen — Cooling Cathartics, &c. as in other Inflammations are proper; Blisters perhaps we had better abstain from, as Cantharides, are apt to stimulate ye Urinary organs; tho I think they only act on ye neck of ye Bladder. The Posture of ye Patient, shd be erect or to one Side. If ye means are found ineffectual for ye Resolution, we must promote Suppuration; & to induce ye free discharge of ye Matter, Mucilaginous Diluents shd be taken, as Infus. Lini — Althaea &c. To heal ye Ulcer, Balsam. Capivi, Gum. Myrrh, Bark &c. are used — & lately ye Uva Ursi has been introduced, wch appears to be very powerful — If ye Abscess points outwardly, it may be opened wth a Lancet. ——

Genus 69. Erysipelas —

It generally begins wth febrile Symptoms, wch continue for 3. or 4 Days: During ye time ye Symptoms of Erysipelas common, ye is first a pricking pain, wth redness &

swelling; tho sometimes ye hair is yellow or even black: the swelling appears bright and polished in ye center, & pitting on pressure. By degrees ye most prominent parts becomes unequal & vascular, & ye patient assumes a very violent, distorted figure. Great prostration of strength, Watchfulness, Stupor & high delirium succeed, & ye patient is often cut off by ye fever. — It arrives at ye height at a medium ab^t. ye 3^d. or 4th. day, tho often runs on to ye 7th. The decline is manifested, by ye decrease of fever, swelling, & by ye white colour, & at length a desquamation comes on. The termination is sometimes attended wth. sweat, or increase of Urine wth. much sediment. It often proves fatal by producing Gangrene; & sometimes by ye inflammation being transferred to some of ye vital parts: it has been known to attack every part of ye Body by transition. The disease is sometimes hereditary; & often arises from Contagion; & Patients who have once had it are most subject to an attack. — A Cure is not to be bro^t. ab^t. by any artificial means; the Fever must run its course; all we can do is to mitigate: It has at first an inflammatory appearance, but in its progress assumes ye Typhoid Type, so y^t at first we must restrain increased Action; & at last obviate a sedative

tendency. — In ye beginning, ye Antiphlogistic plan must be pursued — Much dispute has arisen concerning ye propriety of P.S. — I think, wn ye is delirium, good Effects may be produced from it, but it ought to be sparingly used, & I think not repeated. Refrigerant Cathartics shd be moderately used. ~~Mature~~ It is common to dust ye part wth dry powders as flour, Starch, Chalk &c. but by ye forming Crusts, they may produce bad Ulcers, the best application is warm Burrs, dry cotton Cloths &c. The Application of bruised Cabbage Leaves has lately been much recommended, but I think ye would rather increase ye Inflammation, however it must be referred to future Experience: Wn ye parts are much ulcerated Ointments are used, particularly ye Saturnine, wch may defend & allay ye Inflammation; but ye best application here, as well as in common burns, is Ol. Lini & Aq. Calcis ana. (ye Carron remedy) Upon ye whole do to ye Fever, in ye first Stage, we must restrain ye increased Action by cool regimen & Cathartics — & afterwards counteract ye ~~Sta~~ptic Tendency by Bark & Brt Wine.

Camphor has proved successful —

Genus 70. Rheumatismus.

We may divide ye into acute, & chronic; tho' ye latter is generally, if not always, ye consequence of ye former. In ye acute Rheumatism, ye is an acute & lancinating pain, wch is generally seated in ye larger joints, & propagated along ye course of ye Muscles: After ye has continued some hours a swelling comes on, wch abates ye pain; ye part is red & painful to ye touch, wth a sense of Heat. The pain is sometimes confined to one joint, sometimes it shifts from one to another; but it mostly attacks several at ye same time. The Inflammation generally ends in Resolution in 2 or 3 Days; but sometimes it continues violent for 3 or 4 Weeks, & ye it seldom fails to end in Suppuration or Gangrene. In some obstinate Chronic Cases, ye swelling remains for life; & a calcareous matter is deposited in ye Joints. A Fever of the Inflammatory kind comes on & continues wth ye pain — bill ye complaint are worst in ye night — a natural Crisis sometimes takes place by profuse Sweat,

copious discharge of Urine, ~~or profuse sweat~~ or Hæmorrhage, but more frequently by Cutaneous Eruptions. It often degenerates into Chronic Rheumatism, wch is known by ye abatement of ye Fever & Inflammation & ye swelling continuing; besides in Chronic Cases the pain is less, ye Limb stiffer, & a crackling Noise is perceived on motion. This Disease is almost peculiar to ye in ye Prime of Life, & who are robust, & vigorous. It may be known from Gout, because ye generally attacks ye smaller, & ye larger Joints; besides in ye ye is no affection of ye Alimentary Canal: The Pain too in Gout is always confined to one Joint. It's being hereditary also is a good mark. If ye habit is sanguine, it is commonly Rheumatism; but in a full & corpulent habit we may suspect Gout. —

In Rheumatism ye are four Stages, ye Inflammatory, ye Irritable, Tetanic, & Paralytic. — In ye 1st Stage, Copious and repeated V.S. are particularly serviceable, especially topical V.S. — Antiphlogistic Regimen must also be used; but external Cold ought to be avoided as it aggravates ye Symptoms — Cathartics, &

℞. Pulv. Guaiac. Comp. Innt.
Sch. haw. bis vel. ter de die.

not admissable, except in case of costiveness, from ye pain w.ch ye least motion occasions. The Chief Remedies to be depended upon are Sudorifics; ye Tart. Em. & Vin. Antim. are very good; but ye pulv. Dover. is ye best Medicine; it is best given in doses of ab.t gr.x. & repeated every 3 or 4 Hours till a Sweat is produced; to support w.ch diluents sh.d be taken; & ye Patient must lie in a Cotton or Flannel Shirt, in a bed without Sheets; y.t ye Blankets may absorb ye Sweat. It ought to be continued for 8 or 10 Hours, & all Motion & change of Posture sh.d be avoided during ye Time. G. Guaiac. may also be given: it may be given in powder, w.th an equal quantity of Cremor Tart. w.ch makes it dissolve more readily in ye Stomach; or it may be dissolved in ye decoct. Lignor. w.th ye help of Eff. Stimulant are good in ye 2.d Stage, & ye may be joined w.th Guaiac. — a proper quantity of ye may be dissolved in a bottle of Rum, & ℥j taken once, twice, or thrice a Day. Vol. Alk. may be also good, especially in ye Paralytic State. Mezereon has been used in ye early Stages, & in some Cases it may be useful.

This Lecture was avoided & omitted

External Stimuli are much used, but they often only change ye pain from one place to another. Blisters are sometimes useful, but they are inconvenient, & often excite inflammation. Rubefacientia are better, as ye Vol. Linim. or Lin. phos. Oil & Alk. — The Vitriolic Acid ab. ℥i to ℥i affusum is a good application in ye 2d Stage — Ward's Esp. & Hoffman's Liq. Anod. Min. often relieve violent pain, as also ye Anod. Balsam — Sedatives sh. not be freely med, but they are sometimes necessary to procure Sleep. — For ye 3d Stage or Atonic, Bark & Cold Bathing may be had recourse to — Mercury has often very good effects in ye late Stages, both internally & externally used — Electricity ought not to be omitted — If a Stiffness sh. remain in ye Joint, Warm Bathing & Emollient Ointments may prove serviceable. —

Genus 71. Arthritis —

When ye irregular, wandering or anomalous Gout attacks ye Stomach, we must endeavour to repel it by strong Wines, Aromatics &c. & ye mayflie used largely, wth Rum, Brandy, wch may be combined wth Asafetida, or even Vol. Alk. Wn spontaneous Vomiting comes on, we may encourage it by Inf. Camom. Wn it attacks ye Lungs, it produces severe Dyspnoea & Asthma, to remove wch we must have recourse to powerful antispasmodics, as ye vapours of Æther inspired. Blisters may be used in urgent Cases, especially wn it attacks ye Head, & appears ye Appearance of Apoplexy — in wch Case V.S. must also be freely used — We must also endeavour to solicit ye Gout to ye Extremities, by warmth & friction applied to ye Feet, also acrid Cataplasms, & Blisters have in some Cases been successful, but ye are only admissible wn ye is no pain in ye Head. To prevent a return, nothing is of more service yn a proper Regimen — Constant Exercise, wth mental & Corporeal Amusements, plain & light food & drink, wth proper Clothing are very useful. The Duke of Portlands powder & ye G. Guaiac. have been much celebrated, & I believe may sometimes be useful.

Genus 72. Phthisis.

We may refer all Cases of Phthysis to one of three Species, viz: ye Catarrhal, ye Purulent, & ye Tuberculous. In ye first, Matter comes from ye Surface of ye Lungs without Ulceration: ye 2d is w. purulent matter is discharged from a Vomica in ye Lungs. & ye last is w. ye are Tubercles or indurated Tumors in ye Lungs. The Symptoms may be divided into 3 Heads, ye Pulmonary or Pneumonic, ye Hectic, & ye Supervening — The Catarrhal Phthysis is very frequent from neglected Colds, tho it is sometimes caused by Matter formed in a distant part of ye Body, being taken up & carried to ye Lungs: The ~~Catarrhal~~ Pneumonic Symptoms in ye Species are as follows: The Patient is troubled th w. a severe Cough thro ye Day, th w. is increased on going to Bed, w. th Dyspnoea particularly w. in an horizontal posture; ye re is no fixed or constant pain, but a sense of Cold & general Soreness in ye Breast; ye Matter expectorated is at first white, but after-

wards becomes yellow, & has a disagreeable smell; & is sometimes streaked wth Blood: if spit into water part of it sinks: y^e is also a disagreeable saltish taste in ye Mouth. After some continuance of ye Hectic Symptoms commences — from ye Species many have recovered.* — The Purulent kind is more generally fatal: It is generally occasioned by Haemorrhage, or Inflammation. The Pneumonic Symptoms of y^e are there a fixed pain is felt at some part of ye Breast, wth a sense of weight, & Dyspnoea w^n horizontal, particularly w^n lying on ye opposite side; y^e is so bad before ye breaking of ye Vomica, ye Patient can breath only w^n on ye affected side: The Cough is ~~not~~ sometimes violent, but y^e is seldom ~~much~~ expectoration at first. The Bursting of ye Vomica is preceded by a slight bloody expectoration; & ye Matter is coughed up, sometimes to the amount of several ~~lbs~~. The Symptoms are now mitigated; but ye Discharge soon acquires a thinner consistence; & the Hectic Fever comes on wth great severity; tho ye sometimes happens before ye bursting of ye Abscess. —

* It may be known by occurring at a advanced period of life.

The Tuberculous Species is most frequent, and most dangerous; it consists in a peculiar indurated state of ye Glands of ye Lungs, & is mostly Scrophulous; tho' it sometimes arises from Small Pox, Measles, Syphilis, &c. It generally happens between ye 15th & 25th year. At ye Commencement it is accompanied wth high Spirits; ye Cough is a Tussicula, without expectoration. There is no remarkable Pain in ye Breast, & ye Dyspnoea takes place only upon motion, & Patients can lye wth equal ease on either side. If any expectoration takes place, it is a watery Mucus or Sanies, like ye matter from a Scrophulous Ulcer.

The Symptoms of Hectic Fever are ye same, whether they arise from Pituitous Absorption from ye Lungs, or from an Abscess in any other part of ye Body. They consist of repeated Paroxysms of no long duration, & are ushered in by a sense of Cold, wth shivering, wch is sometimes partial; a hot fit succeeds, ye is a glowing heat with a circumscribed red Spot on ye upper part of ye Face, in ye palms of ye Hands & Soles of ye Feet. The Pulse at every Apyrexia is seldom under 100. & during ye Paroxysm it rises to 120.

& is small & hard: the Tongue is moist & often without any white covering; yet is no degree of febrile Anxiety; but during ye Fits, Patients are in great Spirits: the Urine is high coloured, & yet is a considerable furfuraceous Sediment, wch appears suspended in ye middle. The Paroxysms recur in an uncertain manner, as from eating meals &c. some times a Surprise will induce y^m. ——— The Sequela or supervening Symptoms we come next to treat of. Marks of Emaciation soon appear, & many circumstances indicate a failure of Circulation, in ye extreme vessels of ye Body: the Eye, ye red Vessels of ye Adnata disappear, & ye whole of it becomes a pearly white; ye hair falls off; & yet there is an uncommon paleness in ye face, wch with ye Appearance of ye Vessels Hippocratica. — Afterwards time Colliquative Sweats & Diarrhoea come on, wch hasten ye Patient's death. ye Expectorations partial, commonly ab^t ye Head & Shoulders. — Adematous Swellings of ye Legs appear; & at length a low Delirium, & ye Patient is cut off sometimes without a Struggle. Phthysis may be known from Lepra by ye Pearly Appearance of ye Tunica Adnata, & by the Expectoration of Pus in ye Mucus. — As Phthysis is ye Consequence of other Diseases, ye Prevention may be referred to them ———

For ye Cure, we shall first mention V. S. — This sh^d only be employed in ye 1st Stage, especially in ye purulent Ophthalmia, it may perhaps prevent ye forming of matter, but w^n ye Abscess is formed, it w^d do harm: if y^e is violent Pain topical V. S. may be useful — As ye Catarrhal species is owing to a diffused Inflam^n on ye Surface of ye Lungs, V. S. may perhaps prove beneficial in ye beginning of it — But it may be better employed in ye Tuberculous, y^n any of ye other Species; & in ye only repeated small Bleedings are recommended. — Dr Dover advises 5 ℔. to be drawn every Day, for four or 7 Days, but Physicians sh^d remember, "Bonus medicus sanguam sanguinis "humani prodiges." — We shall not find any great Advantage from ye practice, however, in ye Tuberculous, w^n a state of Inflammation is indicated, small Bleedings are necessary. — Epispastics are employed wth Advantage to all ye Species, & they sh^d be applied as near as possible to ye affected part. Issues & Setons are particularly useful in ye Catarrhal; & also in ye purulent before ye Vomica has burst; but in ye Tuberculous they ought never to be advised. — Repeated Emetics are sometimes useful;

in ye Catarrhal they promote expectoration; & they may be useful in ye Ulcerous after ye Vomica has broke, to promote ye evacuation of ye Contents: In ye Tuberculous they may tend to a Cure by bringing on a determination from ye Lungs: Ipecacuana is ye best Emetic; it sh^d be given to excite full Vomiting — Refrigerants have been advised, as Acids & ye Neutral Salts — The Juice of Lemons has a high Character; & I have reason to consider it as having effected ye Cure of a Catarrhal Consumption; wch pus was mixed wth ye Mucus, & ye Hectic ~~Fever~~ Symptoms had appeared; no other Medicine being given. Asses Mare's Milk & Goats Whey may be serviceable. In ye Confirmed Phthisis, Medicines will mostly be of little avail, however we must try some: The use of ye Cort. Per. has been productive of much Controversy; but I have in some Cases seen it produce ye best effects. In ye Tuberculous it ought not to be given; & it is seldom useful in ye Catarrhal as it produces Dyspnoea, but if ye does not take place, it may be productive of much benefit: — But it is more remarkably useful in ye Purulent: It sh^d not be given before or immediately after ye Vomica has broke; but w^n ye Discharge is

lessened & appears ichorous, it may be given w.th safety; & it sometimes induces Inflammation & Adhesion, w.ch can be our only object. The Cold Infusion is y.e Preparation to be preferred. The Vegetable Balsams & Gums were once much extolled, but are now fallen into Disrepute; tho' I think undeservedly, I have seen good Effects produced by some of them, particularly Myrrh; & Dr. Symmonds, & Dr. Griffith's have wrote in its favour; Dr. Saunders & Dr. Fordice have also employed it w.th great Success. It may be given in y.e same Cases as y.e Bark, & ought be joined w.th them.

Tart.r Nitre. There has been much controversy w.th regard to it: I think it seldom admissable, unless Phthysis is complicated w.th Syphilis; in w.ch Case Mercurcon may also be of service; I think it promises to be useful in y. Disease, it may be given in powder to y.e quantity of grs. three or four times a Day; its pungency may be corrected by y.e addit.n of Rad. Glycyrr. Cicuta has been used, I think it promises to be of considerable Advantage, in y.e Tuberculous. Sarsilago has been used, but the Advantage derived from it is only temporary, from its lubricating Nature; but it ought to come under y.e Article Diet. The Inhalation of fixed Air &c. has been recommended; & y.e Vapour of

℞. Aq. Vitriol. ter. ℥ij. R. Theb. ℥i.
Mucil. G. A. Syr. Alb. Aq. Font. aa. ℥j.
M. Capt. ℥ss. ter de die — — —

other promise to be serviceable, I think it deserves a trial. — With regard to Regimen, In ye incipient stage of ye Ulcerous, a spare Vegetable Diet is ye most proper, & with Butter Milk, wch is preferable to Milk. In ye Catarrhal, a more nutritious Diet may be used: & in ye Tuberculous, a generous Diet I think shd be recommended, & if ye Patient has a craving for any thing, I wd recommend a moderate Indulgence. The Patient's drink shd be Diluents; but I wd not deny them fermented Liquors, or Spirits, but they shd be diluted. A pure Dry Atmosphere is of service, & advantage is derived from a warm Climate, & being near ye Sea. The Patient shd not be clad too thick, either by Day or Night; & a Cotton Shirt is useful to absorb ye Sweats. A Regular discharge shd be kept up by ye Belly, wch Chem. Pl. Lem. & the Passions shd be properly regulated. — Exercise is very beneficial, especially Sailing; I wd recommend a daily excursion, over a ferry or Arm of ye Sea — Urgent Symptoms, as ye Cough, may be obviated by Balsamics, & Opiates — ye Diarrhoea by Absorbents & Antiseptics; & ye Sweats by Bark & Elixir Vitriol. —

Order 11th. Febres strictly so called.

Fever may be said to consist of a sense of Coldness, increased heat, Thirst, Febrile Debility, Anxiety, & Confusion of Head; & unless ye. is a Combination of these Symptoms Fever does not exist. This I call Ephemera or simple Fever; it may consist of one or more Paroxysms. — When ye. is combined with an inflammatory Tendency, I have marked it out, under ye. Title of Synocha. — When it is joined wth. a Putrescent Tendency, I have called it, Typhus. — And wn. ye. are Intermissions, in wch. ye Patient may be said to be entirely free from Fever, it may be denominated Intermittens.

Genus 73. Ephemera

The first Symptom is a Sense of Coldness, extended over ye Body, sometimes so great as to occasion Shivering; ye. is attended wth. Sickness, a distressing Anxiety, & sometimes Vomiting: The Cold Fit does not con-

time long; increased heat to a great Degree soon follows, in ye beginning ye Skin becomes red, the flushings in ye face & Headach, or a sense of Weight & confusion. Patients have no inclination for Sleep, or if y^t. shd. take place, they are not refreshed by it. Violent Thirst ensues, & the Tongue becomes dry & parched, tho' there is no change in ye Colour of it: Anxiety & Sickness continue: The Pulse becomes quick, but regular & full: Respiration is quick, & y^e is a small degree of Dyspnoea, & sense of Weight ab^t. ye Breast: Pains occur in different parts of ye Body, in Lassitude. These Symptoms continue several Hours. Tho. ye whole Course ye Skin has it natural softness; & by degrees it becomes covered with a general Moisture; & for ye most part ye Disease terminates in a profuse Sweat. Ephemera generally terminates in 24 Hours, & seldom continues longer y^n. 36. It is most by concluded in one Paroxysm, & ye only inconvenience left is Debility. But y^e is not always ye case; repeated Paroxysms sometimes occur; in y^e, ye Coldness is hardly perceptible, & ye Sweating is often wanting, or at most only a gentle Moisture takes place: In such cases it sometimes terminates by Hemorrhage, or a copious Discharge of Urine; & y^t. is ~~before~~ by ye 4 or 5th. Days

if ye fever extends beyond ye. it degenerates either into ye Synocha or Typhus. Ephemera is never ye product of Contagion, tho it is ye most common Cause of Typhus. —

During ye Cold Stage perhaps ye best ye is done ye better; ye only thing shd be warmth in Bed; but too much warmth must be avoided; much is to be feared from ye use of Cordials & Wine; Diluents shd be given to quench thirst, & ye only in a tepid State: If ye is great Coldness of ye Legs & Feet, warm Water in a Bottle may be applied; but ye & all additional Bedcloaths shd be removed as soon as ye Cold ceases. When ye is sickness, Vomiting shd be encouraged by Inf. Camom. or tickling ye Fauces; but Emetics are seldom admissable; except ye we suspect a load on ye Stomach. We must endeavour to shorten ye duration of ye hot fit by exciting sweat; but not by Stimulating Medicines or Regimen; ye must be avoided. Cold Drink, as Cold Spring Water, Barley Water, Milk & Water, Water Gruel &c. shd be freely drank: The Air of ye Chamber must be kept at a moderate Temperature, & a free Circulation of Air shd be promoted. The Covering on ye Bed shd be light, & ye hands & Arms may be exposed.

this gives Relief to ye Patient, promotes Sleep & sweating will more readily occur ye. if ye head was supported. If any Medicine is necessary, ye most gentle Diaphoretics may be used as Saline Draughts, Sp.t Minder. or Nitrous Julep, or if ye. are not sufficiently relaxing, Opium may be used, but 2d. it does not seem necessary it sh.d be avoided, as it increases ye Confusion. The sweating sh.d be encouraged till ye pulse gets nearly to ye natural Standard, & ye other Symptoms are abated. It may be carried on by lying still, & Diluents taken in a liquid state. For Food, Farina, ripe Fruits, roast or Boiled Apples &c. may be taken; but Animal Food, even Broth, must be shunned. It was formerly the practice to give repeated Purges after every Fever, but ye. is not necessary: One gentle Purgative may be given to discharge ye. fæces ye have been retained.

Genus 74. Synocha

This is often a forerunner of Typhus, & it not unfrequently is a consequence of Ephemera from improper treatment. Besides, ye it sometimes occurs alone; & in ye. State we

mean to describe it. Before the attack of the febrile symptoms, Patients are affected, to appear in the Bones & Lassitude; after the have continued 1, 2 or more days, the common symptoms of fever come on, viz. the pains in the shoulders, Back, Head &c are encreased. At the accession of the Heat, the Celerity of the Pulse is encreased, it becomes strong, full, & hard; but uniformly regular, by which Synocha may be known. The Breathing becomes quick, & the Breath appears warm. The Eyes appear red, & are much affected by Light; & there is a like affection of the Sense of hearing; but sometimes Patients are subjected to Deafness; Vertigo & Delirium often accompany, & the Delirium is of the Phrenetic kind, & is marked by an impetuosity of words & actions. Long continued Watchfulness is very distressing. The Tongue becomes very dry & white; & the whole Surface of the Body is dry. If there are any Ulcers on the Body, the Discharge is diminished, & the Part abt. them are much inflamed. The Urine is more scanty than usual, & of a very high Colour, but there is no seperation or cooling, which the Symptoms continue violent. ~~The~~ In 8 or 10 Hours, the Symptoms are somewhat ~~lessen~~ lessened. But the Fever seldom terminates by a single accession, for tho' the

symptoms are not uniformly violent, yet ye Disease is protracted for many Days, often 13. or 14; but its duration is generally less ye Typhus. A fresh accession is seldom ushered in by a sense of coldness. When ye is a salutary termination, it is by an obvious crisis, under ye form of Diarrhoea, Vomiting, Hemorrhage &c. but most ye Sweat: & ye Crisis is generally preceded by an aggravation of ye Symptoms: But w. ye Delirium is particularly much increased; it is a prelude to Death. It may be known from Typhus, by ye latter coming on slower, & ye symptoms being milder: By ye Head being greater in Typhus: In Synocha ye Pulse is strong & hard, in Typhus, small, weak, & irregular; but quick in both. — In Typhus, ye Delirium is of ye Melancholic kind. Synocha is perhaps never ye Consequence of Contagion, as Typhus is. When a Critical Diarrhoea occurs it is preceded by ye intermitting Pulse. We shall now speak of particular practices used in ye affection. There is no Fever in which V.S. is equally necessary; It is necessary often before other medicines, particularly Emetics, for without previous depletion

ye. is reason to apprehend disagreeable Consequences from ye. Nature of Pulse is quick, full & hard V.S. may be considered as proper, but it must be cautiously employed, & regulated by ye. State of ye. Pulse; it is very seldom if we can venture on a repetition. After Depletion is obtained, Emetics will often bring ab. an immediate Cure, & for ye. purpose I look on Ipecac. as preferable to Antimonials. Refrigerant Cathartics I think may be of great use, & Reckon Crem. Tart. preferable to any other; ℞ ℥i sh. be given every hour till it operates: wn. it does not agree, the place may be supplied wh. El. Lenitiv. Senna Tea, Infus. Tamarind. &c, but it is not advisable to repeat ye. so often as ye. Evacuation of ye. Canal may seem necessary: in ye. Cases mild Injections may be had recourse to. Besides ye. Refrigerants are proper, as Nitrous Mixtures, & acidulated Diluents, & ye. Patient sh. drink barley Water, Gruel &c. Great Benefit is sometimes obtained from gentle Diaphoretics as Saline Julep. &c. Small doses of Tartar. Em. sometimes do good in ye. way, I have often tried it & never saw

any material good effects from it, therefore, from ye distressing Nausea wch it occasions, have been induced to lay it aside. The Pediluvium of moderate heat has produced advantage. Antispasmodics as Camphor, Valerian, Musk do have been used, but ye are very uncertain. I have often used Blisters wth advantage in cases wr ye was a fixed pain in any part, by applying ym as near as possible to ye Part. Opiates are often of great use to alleviate Pain, but they shd not be used till after Bleeding & Blisters. In long continued Watchfulness, Opiates often give considerable relief from ye greater distress. The Diet shd be of ye Refrigerant kind & taken entirely from ye Vegetable kingdom; & Diluents shd be taken somewhat acidulated, & if yr is an inclination for Cold Water, it shd be ~~granted~~ indulged. In ye Fever, Cleanliness is of ye greatest service & ye Bed & Body Linen shd be frequently changed.

Genus 75. Typhus.

This is one of ye most frequent Diseases in ye Country. It may be by ye Term it have been called, ye Low or slow Fever, ye Nervous, & ye Putrid? These Denominations only expressing particular Appearances of ye same Disease; the first is ye 1st of ye Fever, ye is great Oppression, ye 2d ye of Nerves are particularly affected as may be known by ye Tremor, Subsultus, &c. ye 3d ye are Marks of a putrid State, as Hæmorrhage, Petechiæ, Vibices &c. It often changes from one State to another — & is taken by Contagion. —

Wth ye Common Symptoms of Fever, here is great Oppression, Sighing &c. ye often a pale & dark Countenance, Headach, Vertigo, & Tinnitus Aurium, ye Watchfulness, or disturbed Sleep; ye Pulse is feeble, weak & fluttering; ye Tongue & Skin dry; Belly bound, & Urine pale. The Symptoms continue for 10, 12, & sometimes 20 Days or more, & yn gradually diminish: This is ye is called ye Low Fever. — But in some Instances, ye Pulse is very irregular as well as feeble & frequent, ye is flushing of ye Face, violent heat in ye Hands & Feet, yt

partial Coldness & cold Sweats, great uneasiness from Light & Noise; Delirium of ye low kind, Subsultus Tendinum, Tremors partial Convulsions; Watchfulness or constant Stupor, redness of ye Eyes & Parched Skin. Small dark red Spots called Petechiæ, or large livid blotches (Vibices) appear; Hæmorrhages from ye Nose & Mouth, fœtid Breath & Sweat; blk Tongue, & a blk incrustation over ye Teeth; Delirium, Convulsions & Death. wn Patients live after ye 15 or 16 Day, ye is a great Chance of Recovery, & ye Disease seldom proves fatal after ye 20th. — Emetics are particularly useful in ye beginning of ye Fever, & have often produced an artificial Termination: Cathartics are also necessary to empty ye inferior part of ye Canal; but we sh. not push ye use of ym so far as to evacuate from ye System in general. Much is to be apprehended from V.S. — some Symptoms seem to indicate it as Pains in ye Breast, affecting Respiration; but if any, topical V.S. is only admissable; After ye V.S. if Headach & difficulty of Breathing is severe, Blisters may have a good effect: they are sometimes also used in ye late Stages in Case of Torpor.

& except in ye Cure are seldom of use; ~~& unless~~ & unless ye applications is indicated by ye above Circumstances, they ought to be avoided, as they sometimes appear rather to increase ye Fever. No Medicine are more generally applicable yn ~~Cortex Peruvianus~~ Antiseptics, & ye best is ye Cort. Per. & wn putrescent symptoms appear, it shd be used as liberally as possible. The Mineral Acids are also of use, especially ye Vitriolic, wch shd be used to acidulate drinks wth & 20 or 30 Drops taken twice a day. Recent Vegetable Acids are very proper to allay thirst as Oranges, Lemons, & among ye Anti~~septics~~ septics we may mention Cold, wch is also one of ye best Cordials: the Doors & windows shd be set open, & ye Bed placed in an airy situation; but streams of Air shd be avoided. Wine may be given plentifully, ye best is Claret or Rhenish; it shd be begun wth in small quantities & not given so as to increase ye Headach: it may be increased gradually, & wth Adults ye quantity of a Bottle may be taken in 24 Hours. Wn ye is a natural Craving Spirits may be allowed. Camphor in ye form of Emulsion, I think a good Cordial, I have lately used it much in Ty-

phus, & I think w.th good effect: it may also be combined w.th Wine & Bark. Asafœtida has been proposed but is little used. Opium has been much recommended by Dr. Heyham of Carlisle, Dr. Lamel of Exeter, & Dr. Wall of Oxford; but I think it sh.d not be used except w.re it is indicated by long Watchfulness, Violent Pain or Looseness. The excretions must be kept as regular as possible: the Chamber clean, & y.e Bed & Body linen frequently changed. All Animal food sh.d be avoided till y.e Fever is on y.e Decline: Acescent Food & Farinacea are principally to be used; & y.e Patient sh.d have a full supply of Cold Acidulated diluents. By these means y.e Disease will be mild & conclude successfully. Practitioners, I am convinced, frequently err in y.e Disease, more by doing too much, than too little. — —

Genus 76. Intermittens.

In all ye varieties of ye Genus, ye leading symptoms are ye same as ye common to other fevers. In almost every instance, each Paroxysm has 3 stages, viz: ye Cold, ye Hot, & ye Sweating. Upon sweat taking place, ye symptoms gradually disappear, & a state of Apyrexia comes on wch continues a long time: without any obvious Cause however, ye same symptoms recur, [redacted] after a certain time. Where ye are Intermissions of 24 Hours it is called Quotidian; 48 a Tertian; 172 Quartan. Wn ye Paroxysms begin at uncertain periods, they are called Irregular, & Quotidian, Tertian or Quartan as it approaches more nearly to the type of any of yn Wn one Paroxysm is severe & another slight alternately, it is called double, from a supposition ye are two different intermittents. They are called Vernal, & Autumnal, from ye seasons in wch they happen; & ye ought to be had in view, for in ye Spring ye is a disposition to Inflammation, & in ye Autumn to ye putrescent state.

It is generally allowed, they are caused by ye Effluvia of Marshes. The Vernal ones are less dangerous ye Autumnal, & ye Tertian is ye easiest cured. — In every modification, Emetics are generally necessary; & they sh.d be given at such time ye vs operation may be just finished wn ye cold Fit begins: ye Disease has often been completely cured by ye repeated Emetics. It is seldom necessary to use any medicines to regulate or lessen ~~the~~ of a Paroxysm, course, as in ye Climate; it generally terminates in a complete intermission wn any are necessary those tending to induce Sweat are ye best as Wt. C.C. in Sack Whey. Opium has been much used of late, in order to render ye ~~Cold~~ Cold Fit milder: in my opinion it is chiefly necessary, vc in former Paroxysms, a compleat Apyrexya did not ~~[illegible]~~ take place, & I wd ascribe its effects to its producing a more copious Sweat: in ye same way Saline Julep &c. & Ipecac. combined wth opium may be useful. — Sometimes local Inflammation occurs, & Dyspnoea, in wch Case V.S. & Blisters may be necessary; but ye require caution. —

It is necessary to obviate ye bound state of ye Belly, wch. shd be done by gentle Laxatives, or Injections. During ye Intermissions, ye best medicine is ye Cort. Pe. It shd be given to ye quantity of ℥ß, ℥ij, or ℥i every 2 or 3 Hours during ye Apyrexia. ~~Th~~ Sydenham was ye first who ventured to use it freely: It shd be given to ye quantity of ℥i or ℥ij every Day for some Time after ye Discases is stopped. — Sometimes ye Bark will fail; wn. ye is ye Case intermittents are sometimes cured by Alum, Blued White Vitriol or Sacc. Saturn, but ye are hazardous & require to be used wn. caution. Sublimate has been ad. to cure. Arsenic has been much used, & it is said wth. great Success: Dr. Chalmers dissolved ℥i & ad much Opium in ℥viij of Water, & gave 3 or 4 gtt. ce. 1 or 2 ce. a Day; Professor Milman has invented a Sal. Arsenici, wch. he recommends. The tasteless Agne Drop too has been much used; it is found to be Arsenic dissolved in Water by means of ye fixed vegetable Alkali. Exercise, Cold Bathing, & Change of Situation may be had recourse to, to prevent a return. The Diet shd be much ye same as in other Fevers during ye Paroxysm. —

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— Finis. —